ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,767—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.


Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* ORIENTAL	5281	F. N. Tillard	17th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5094	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7917	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5794	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 8 and 9, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cabol	4351	3rd Feb. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfel	2,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	K. Mecorni	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	" Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	.....	4,285	28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 8th January, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,532	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guignes	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 9th February, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Litho graphing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 16th January, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 20th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 15th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 19th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

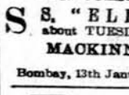
S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 20th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th January, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1903
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th Feb. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 37.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.



WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS. BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID, CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

CURZON & Co.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS

LARGEST HOUSE FOR
ALL BRANDS OF
INDIAN, MANILLA,
HAVANA AND CONTINENTAL CIGARS,
BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES,
TOCOS, PIPES, AND SMOKERS REQUISITES.
ALSO SOME INTERESTING CURIOS.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO

GOVERNMENT HOUSES

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SIMLA AND MADRAS.

HAMS

Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland

From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas	Rs.	a.
(Original weights) ..... per lb.	1	2
Half Ham, Raw ..... "	1	4
Whole or half Ham, cooked ..... "	2	0
Cooked, cut in slices ..... "	2	8

BACON

FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE HARRIS'S CROWN BRAND ..... Special cure, in Canvas 20-30 lbs. each } per lb.	1	2
Do do in cut ..... "	1	4
Do Belly, in Canvas from 12 lbs. each .. "	1	0
Do do in cut .. .. "	1	1
CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs. each	1	0
Do do in cut ..	1	1

CHEESE

Stilton English Prize Dairy

(NOW IN SEASON)	Rs.	a.
(Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each, per lb.	1	0
Do do in cut .. "	1	8
AMERICAN .. "	0	12
CAMEMBERT real, in Glass Jars each	1	4
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each) ..	0	14
CHESHIRE ENGLISH .. "	1	0
EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese .. "	0	12
GLOSTER DOUBLE .. "	0	14
GRUYERE, finest quality .. "	1	0

FRESH POMPERET, OYSTERS, PRAWNS, Etc. Etc., packed in ice and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.

BON-BONS AND CRACKERS
TOM SMITH'S, LONDON.

A Splendid Selection of Latest Novelties from 1-8 to 5-8 per box.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in. Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in. Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

A SHIELD AND DEFENCE

FOR EACH AND ALL.

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT)
AGAINST
MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.

I have received the supply of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC, and I am glad to say that it has been PROVED an EXCELLENT CURE, being speedy and sure.
I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.
JAMES ALLAN, P. W. Inspector, Ahmedabad.

This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Can be had at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

PROPRIETORS: M. T. MADON & CO.,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC PIANOS.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA BY

S. & P. ERARD, JULIUS BLUTHNER AND SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE.

ON THE HIRE SYSTEM FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS OR FOR CASH.

UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS.

	Cash. Rs.	12 months per month, Rs. a.	24 months per month, Rs. a.
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	71 0	38 12
Julius Bluthner's Vertical Upright Grand	985	89 8	48 4
Julius Bluthner's Overstrung Upright Grand	1,100	99 12	54 0
Erard's Upright Composite Grand	1,100	99 12	54 0
Erard's Upright Overstrung Grand	1,500	141 8	77 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (THREE LEGS)

Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Horizontal Grand	1,200	109 0	59 4
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Boudoir Horizontal Grand	1,800	163 8	89 0
Julius Bluthner's Drawing Room Horizontal Grand	1,700	154 8	84 0
Julius Bluthner's Aliquot Horizontal Grand	1,850	168 0	91 8
Erard's Overstrung Boudoir Horizontal Grand	2,100	190 12	103 12

PRICE LIST OF CHEAPER PIANOS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Asparagus Dishes.
" Servers.
Beer Jugs.
Biscuit Boxes.
Biscuit, Butter, and Cheese Stands.
Bread, Butter, and Cake Stands.
Bread Baskets.
Bread Forks.
Breakfast Cruets.
Breakfast Services.
Butter Dishes.
Butter Knives.
Cake and Bread Baskets.
Calendars.
Call Bells.
Candelabras.
Candlesticks.
Carvers in Cases.
Centre Pieces.
Challenge Cups.
Champagne Bottle Openers.
Champagne Coolers.
Champagne Jugs.
Cheese Dishes.
Cheese Scoops.
Children Mugs.
Christening Presents.
Chutney Spoons.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Claret Jugs.
Cream and Sugar.
Cruet Frames.
Crumb Scoops.
Cups.
Cups and Champagne and Peg Measures.
Dessert Knives and Forks,
Egg Frames.
Entree Dishes.
Fish Knives and Forks.
Flower Bowls.
Flower Stands.
Fruit Dishes.
Fruit Knives and Forks.
Game and Spirit Cabinet.
Ice Pails.
Ice Picks.
Ice Spoons
Ice Tongs.
Ice Jugs.
Ice Pitchers.
Inkstands.
Jam Spoons.
Jam Stands.
Jardinieres.
Knives, Forks, and Spoons.
Liqueur Frames.
Marrow Spoons.
Mugs.
Napkin Rings.
Nut Crackers.
Nut Dishes.
Paper Weights.
Peg Measures.
Pickle Frames.
Powder Boxes.
Prize Cups.
Salad Bowls and Servers.
Salt Cellars.
Sardine Boxes.
Sauce Boats.
Sherry Cobler Shakers.
Side Dishes.
Smokers Requisites.
Soup Tureens.
Spirit Frames.
Spirit Labels.
Spoons and Forks.
Sugar Basins and Cream Jugs.
Table Cutlery.
Tantalus.
Tea and Coffee Services.
Tea Spoons.
Toast Racks.
Toilet Service.
Vegetable Dishes.
Waiters.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

MORENAS & Co.,

64, MEDOWS, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EVENING PARTIES, PICNICS

DANCES, AT HOMES, &c., &c.,

SUPPLIED WITH

ICES, CAKES,

AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES

AT SHORT NOTICE

BY

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS

AND CATERERS,

25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

C. M. PHESANIA,

MERCER,

117, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,

OLD POLICE COURT.

THE Largest and Cheapest House dealing in CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 1903, AT 9 P. M.

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to assist :—

Madame SCHULTZ,	Mr. H. O. COATES,
Mrs. L. W. MICHAEL,	Mr. G. COPPARD.
Mrs. OTTO ERNST,	Mr. C. PINCKNEY.
Mrs. SEYMOUR DOVE,	Mr. MOLINI,
Mrs. BAKER,	Mr. B. DEFREECE,
Miss HEWETT,	Mr. BERTE HARTT.
Miss STANLEY,	Mr. BRYNING,
Miss CHANDLER,	Mr. FIDO,
Miss WALKER,	Mr. R. HARRINGTON,
Miss FINKLESTEIN,	Mr. McLENNON,
Miss. KENDALL,	Mr. MONGINI,
Mr. Thos. ASHFORD,	Mr. CORNWALLIS SMITH,
Mr. G. E. THOMAS,	
Mr. S. H. CLARKE,	

And the A. V. E. QUARTETTE.

—BAND

Under the Management of the

AMATEUR VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT COMPANY.

TICKETS.—Rs. 3, 2 and 1.

Plan at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Meadows Street, Fort.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "NUBIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 13th January, 1903.

REWARD Rs. 1,000.

STOLEN at BEAWAR, from Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS' Agency's Office, Rs. 30,000 in CURRENCY NOTES, all of Bombay Circle, as under :—

30 Pieces of Rs. 500 each, CA-65 20662 to 20691,=Rs. 15,000.
150 Pieces of Rs. 100 each, CA-63 86751 to 86900,=Rs. 15,000.

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS offer a REWARD of Rs. 1,000 to anyone who will give information leading to RECOVERY of MONEY, arrest and conviction of the culprit.

NOTICE.

THE LAMPS, POLES, ROPES, PLANKS and other ILLUMINATION MATERIALS of the Municipal Buildings, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Municipal Offices.

M. C. MURZBAN,
Honorary Secretary,
Coronation Festivities Committee.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the installation of ELECTRIC LIGHT throughout the Premises and Workshops of the Undersigned including large Arc Lights, for the exterior. Also for Electric Fans.

WRENN, BENNETT & Co., Madras.

HOME IN LONDON (near St. Paul's Schools), for Children of Parents residing in India, where a young Lady will undertake tuition in English and French. Music if desired. Not a School. Terms Fifty Guineas to Ninety Guineas per annum. Mr. HAMBRIDGE, Surgeon Dentist, 3, Gunterstone Road, West Kensington, London. Card of terms may be obtained from "Bombay Gazette" Office, Bombay.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THIS SHOW will be held on 17th, 19th and 20th FEBRUARY, the DOG SHOW being on the last day.

Prospectus may be had on application to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bombay Horse and Dog Show.
Custom House, Bombay

OFFICE PREMISES.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

NEW PREMISES in ESPLANADE ROAD, Part of the FIRST and SECOND FLOORS are available TO BE LET as Offices.

Old Premises in Elphinstone Circle. The GROUND FLOOR is available.

For rent and other particulars apply to

JOHN STIVEN, Agent.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of CUSTOOR BHOODRA, a Shroff and Money Lender, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, deceased.

GULABBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased, on behalf of and for the use and benefit of DURGA CUSTOOR, minor Son of the abovenamed deceased, Marwadi Hindu of Malwad in Marwad, but at present temporarily residing at Nos. 143, 145, 147, Jambli Moholla without the Fort of Bombay..........Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness BADRUDIN TYABJI, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Tenth Day of January in the year of our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and Three and in the Second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 10th day of January, 1903.
Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of BHIMA BHOODRA, a Shroff and Money Lender, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

AJOOBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased, on behalf of and for the use and benefit of GONMA BHIMA and CHHELA BHIMA, minor Sons of the abovenamed deceased Marwadi Hindoo of Malwada in Marwad, but at present temporarily residing at Nos. 143-145-147, Jambli Moholla without the Fort of Bombay... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness BADRUDIN TYABJI, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Tenth Day of January in the year of our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and Three and in the Second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 10th day of January, 1903.
Messrs. BICKNELL MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.

Superior to any imported in India.

CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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TO-NIGHT ! !
TO-NIGHT ! ! !

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HARBOUR MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JANUARY, 1903.



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CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

No. 5895—MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1902.

PART I.—Minutes, Proclamations, Appointments, &c.

Separate paging is given to each Part in order that it may be filed separately.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PEARL FISHERY OF 1903.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PEARL FISHERY will take place at Marichchikaddi in the Island of Ceylon, on or about 22nd February, 1903.

The banks to be fished are the South-East Cheval Paar, estimated to contain 49,000,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 120 boats for forty days, with average loads of 10,000 each a day, each boat being fully manned with divers ; the East Cheval Paar, estimated to contain 11,000,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 28 boats for forty days, with average loads of 10,000 each a day, each boat being fully manned with divers ; the North-East Cheval Paar, estimated to contain 13,000,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 32 boats for forty days, with average loads of 10,000 each a day, each boat being fully manned with divers : the Periya Paar Karrai, estimated to contain 8,000,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 20 boats for forty days, with average loads of 10,000 each a day, each boat being fully manned with divers.

2. It is, therefore, necessary that such boat owners and divers, as may wish to be employed at the said Fishery, should be at Marichchikaddi by the 17th February next, and it is notified that the first day's fishing will take place on the first favourable day after the 22nd February.

3. Marichchikaddi is on the mainland, eight miles by sea south of Sillavaturai, and supplies of good water and provisions can be obtained there.

4. The Fishery will be conducted on account of Government and the oysters put up to sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.

5. The arrangements of the Fishery will be the same as have been usual on similar occasions. Persons attending the Fishery Camp from India will be permitted to travel to Ceylon by either of the following routes :—(1) Tuticorin to Colombo, or (2) Paumben to Marichchikaddi, and by no other.

Arrangements will be made, as at the last Fishery, for travellers to proceed from Paumben direct to the Camp. The only restriction imposed on travellers by the Paumben route will be inspection by the Medical Officer at Paumben.

6. All payments to be made in ready money in Ceylon currency.

7. Drafts on the banks in Colombo or bills on the agents of this Government in India, at ten days' sight, will be taken, on letters of credit being produced to warrant the drawing of such drafts or bills.

8. For the convenience of purchasers, the Treasurer at Colombo and the different Government Agents of Provinces will be authorized to receive cash deposits from parties intending to become purchasers, and receipts of these officers will be taken in payment of any sums due on account of the Fishery.

9. No deposit will be received for a less sum than Rs. 250.

By His Excellency the Governor's Command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, December 22nd, 1902.

BEST SADDLERY,

STABLE KITS, CARRIAGE LAMPS and RUBBER TYRES.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

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BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

HAJEE EBRAHIM BROS.

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

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THOS. COOK AND SON.

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CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

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STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

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They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES, Miniature Size, complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Rs. 2. A Fresh Consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

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WANTED, a Good TEACHER, European, strong in LATIN. Apply PRINCIPAL, St. James's High School, Calcutta.

WANTED PUPILS for Accountancy and Commercial Exams. of London. Terms moderate. Apply S.B. BILLIMORIA, 10, Church Gate Street.

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TRY my TENTS, DURRIES, FARASH, Camp Furniture and Cotton Cloths, cheapest and best. Samples and Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for Catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

CURETINE COMPOUND (Lawson's) cures where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails. One Bottle Annas 12. Apply HOMI BROS., Opticians, New Building, No. 2, 1st Floor, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

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Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

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Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
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For 2 Years	5½
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„ 6 Months	4½ „
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The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE :
67 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if on under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies :—Bangalore, Mooltan City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

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W. MOIR, Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 190

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CAST IRON PIPES.
Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Rolled Steel Beams.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets
Wrought Iron Tubes, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

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Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions, Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 2 As. per dram. Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1½ As. per dram.

	Rs.	a.	p
A box of the 30 principal medicines in 1 dram phials, Rs. 3-4 ; in 2 dram phials,	6	0	0
Manual of Homœopathy	3	4	0
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe..	0	8	0
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THE SCHUSSLER'S TISSUE REMEDIES.

Boxes with lock and key containing all the 12 tissue remedies may be had in

	Rs.	a.	p.
4 dram phials at	5	0	0
in 1 oz. phials at	8	0	0
in 2 oz. phials at	14	0	0
in 4 oz. phials at	20	0	0
Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties ...	0	8	0
Biochemistry by J. B. Chapman, M. D.,	4	0	0

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS.

AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 33 Specifics	7	0	0
A small trial box of the 16 principal remedies	2	8	0
Guide for the same	1	0	0

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N. B.—All the profits go to the Leper, Asylum the Hospital, and the Poor House.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a.
The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold...	2	0
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The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel	2	0
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	2	0
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III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re 1, Postage Anna 1. To be had at this Office.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAND AND MILLS of the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., situate at Rayapuram, Madras.

(Sale to take place in Bombay.)

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. Gokuldas Naranji and Sorabjee Cursetjee Setti, the trustees for the debenture holders of the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., by virtue of an indenture dated 26th January, 1897, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of January, 1903, at 4 p. m., all the estate and interest of the said Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., L., hereafter called the said Company in all the piece of land at Rayapuram in Madras, hereafter briefly described and all and singular the mill's engine houses, boiler house, warehouse, and other buildings standing thereon, and all and singular the engines, boiler, mill-gear, mill wright work, fixed and moveable machinery, tools, fixtures, and other plants, placed on used in or upon the said land, buildings and premises, and used in connection with the business of the said Company.

The Mills are at Rayapuram in the City of Madras, and consists of two mills erected on a large piece of land, admeasuring about 29,600 square yards, surrounded by a pucca built wall. The spinning mills are believed to be equipped with machinery which is in good working order, with the exception of few and the greater part of the machinery is of the modern principle, and the whole consists of about 23,000 spindles.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, list of machinery, application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Rustomjee and Kola, solicitors for the said trustees, at their Office No 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Bombay, 14th January, 1903. Auctioneers.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE (OLD MINE) WHITE FINEST WATER DIAMOND BANGLES AND EAR-RINGS.

Under instructions from the Administrators of the Estate of the late Mr. Ardeshir Hormasjee Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to close account;

Four very valuable (old mine) white finest water diamond bangles and one pair diamond ear-rings.

Also on account of the estate of the late Bai Meherbai Ardeshir Wadia—

1 gold repeater watch by Hamilton, set with diamonds.
The property of another gentleman—
One necklace, set with pearls and rubies,
One bracelet, set with pearls.
One crescent brooch, set with diamonds.
The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at New Officer's Quarters, Marine Lines, next to Military Works Offices, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial made household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, one ebonized cottage Pianoforte by Soundy & Co., drawing room suits, lined with reach tapestry, drawing room cabinets, single and double bevelled glass door almyras, iron and brass bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., the property of Captain R. L. BENWELL.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

On account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Abdool Tyab & Co:—

100 Venus incandescent gas lamps.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built rubber tyred victoria.
1 ... landau in very good order.
1 powerful iron grey Arab horse 14-2, 5 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
1 handsome chestnut waler mare, 15 hands, 6 years old, broken to single and double harness.
1 bay Arab pony, 13-2 hands, broken to saddle.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 14th January, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Lindan House, Apollo Bunder, next to the Bowen Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, sweet toned ebonized cottage piano by Soundy, English ice box, iron safe on stand, table ornaments, pictures, wind proof lamps, etc, the property of H. PEACHEY, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 55 BAGS DAMAGED RICE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in Shed No. 6, Victoria Dock, on account of the concerned—

55 bags of rice landed damaged ex s.s. Kagoshima Maru.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NORTHBROOK STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Transferee of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Poorja Vella, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 24th day of August 1896, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house built thereon, situate at Northbrook Street (also called Portuguese Street), outside the Fort, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 168 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Northbrook Street (or Portuguese Street), on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north formerly by the house of Jadow Sewdas and now by the house of Parvatti, wife of Kanaya Nandian, and on the south formerly by the house of Arjoon Kessow and lately by the house of Haribhoy Shunker and which said dwelling house or premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2510, New No. 2530, old Survey No. 1-3-8 A, and New Survey No. 5,066, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 7780, 7781, and Street Nos. 146, 148 and 1, and are formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods, consisting of leather and plush goods, plated-ware, centre-pieces, epergnes, table ornaments, toys, jardiniers with flower-pots, bronze table ornaments, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF 130 BUNDLES BASIC STEEL SHEETS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock, No. 4, Warehouse, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Dawoodboy Saderbhoy—

Ex. s. s. Rawenthaler.

16 Bombay—230 bundles basic steel sheets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF WOOLLEN AND SILK PIECE-GOODS NEAR JACKERIA MUSJID.

On SATURDAY next, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, near Jackeria Musjid, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmael and Co. closing their piece-goods business, consisting of—

All-wool single and double cashmeres all-wool scotch cashmeres, twill coatings, colored serge, broad cloth, all-wool and silk mixed dress stuff, black flowered silk satin, flowered silk gauge, woollen plush, etc.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the manager's bungalow, Islam Mill, Sopari Bagh Road, Parel, the valuable handsome, blackwood and teakwood household furniture platedware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned ebonized square piano, by Richard Lipp, cooking-stove by Sidress, table ornaments, windproof lamps, lady's and gent's Rothwell bicycles, wearing apparel, etc, the property of B. HARRISON Esq., who has left Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE CLERK ROAD, BYCULLA, AND AT ARTHUR ROAD ON THE BYCULLA FLATS.

By order of the Trustees of an Indenture of Settlement, dated the 28th day of September, 188 , Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned properties in one lot on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of February, 190 , at 4 o'clock. in the afternoon.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

First:—All that piece or parcel of Foras leasehold land situate on the Clerk Road, Byculla, in the Registration District of Bombay and bounded as follows: On the West by the Circle, on the North by the Arthur Road, on the South by the Clerk Road, and on the East by the land hereinafter described and which said premises form part of the land assessed under Collector's Old No. 9, New No. 1, 5 , old Survey No. 7, New Survey No. A 1-3 4.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situated at Arthur Road on the Byculla Flats in the Registration District of Bombay and bounded as follows: On the north by the said Arthur Road, on the west by the piece of land above described, and on the South and East by the leasehold land belonging to Haroon Mahomed and which said piece is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under No. 9, New No. 359, old Survey No. 175, New No. A 1-3124 together with all buildings or dwelling houses standing on the said two pieces of land and which said two pieces of land are believed to contain about 76 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the vendor's Attorneys, Messrs. Mullah and Mullah, at their Office No. 23 Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 19th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Gibb's Road, Small Ridge, Malabar Hill, opposite the Ladies' Gymkhana, the very valuable household furniture by Dewji Canji and others, rich crockery and glassware, best platedware, sweet-toned ebonized grand upright piano by Rose and Co., valuable oil paintings, water colours and etchings, first-rate lamps, Persian carpets, rich oil and hand-painted drawing-room screens, garden fern-house, &c., the property of P. C. STEPHANIDES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 14th January, 1903.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods, as well as other sundry goods, etc.

1 case silk bordered dhooties.
5 cases plush.
5 cases white jaconets.
2 cases white mulls.
2 cases prints.
On account of the concerned—
2 cases flannels.
1 case coatings.
1 bale colored flannels.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS. SWEEPING, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m. at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot:

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cottonseed, cotton picking, grain sweeping, waste papers, boxes of luggage, bagging, cycle, wheat in bags, dry chillies and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 14th January, 1903.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

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A HANDSOME PRESENT TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

THE following TEAS are sure to be cordially welcomed as a XMAS PRESENT by People at Home.

	Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL MIXTURE	1	12	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	1	8	0
ORANGE PEKOE	1	6	0

A special reduction of 25 per cent., over 20 lbs and upwards, will be given on our above usual rates up to the XMAS SEASON only.

J. E. MODY,
TEA AND COFFEE MART,
HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

WE GIVE NOTHING BUT CASH,

AND

this is the LAST TIME we will give

Rs. 5,000.

Prize Tickets will be presented Free of Cost to the Purchasers of,

UP TO THE 31st JANUARY, 1903.

A GENT'S OR LADY'S SILVER OR OXYDISED WATCH.
Rs. 7-8,
WITH 5 YEARS' GUARANTEE.
—OR A—
CORONATION METAL WATCH,
Rs. 4.

These Watches are well-finished and good for Rough Use.

—OR AN—

ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this well-known Time keeper There is nothing in the market to compare with it, for which we give a Guarantee for Five Years, and during this period we undertake to put right, Free of Charge, all minor accidents including Breakage of Mainsprings, Oiling, etc.

—OR A—

Set of CORONATION STUDS. with Solitaires,
Rs. 2.
—OR A—
CORONATION CHAIN.
Rs. 2.

THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 7TH FEBRUARY, 1903. ON THE

"ART UNION PRINCIPLE."

In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
1 Prize	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	500
1 Do.	...	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each	...	250
2 Do. " 100 "	...	200
2 Do. " 75 "	...	150
4 Do. " 50 "	...	200
10 Do. " 25 "	...	250
100 Do. " 10 "	...	1,000
200 Do. " 5 "	...	1,000
200 Do. " 1 "	...	200
523 Prizes	Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

WHY COUGH?
WHY COUGH?
WHY COUGH?

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief, Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

ITALIAN SHIRTS AND COLLARS
NOW ON SHOW.

BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

UNION TYPEWRITING Co.,
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THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA
FOR BUYING
NEW AND SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS,
CARBONS, RIBBONS,
AND
ACCESSORIES TO SUIT ALL MACHINES.
TRIAL SOLICITED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

SECURITIES—			
2¾ per cent. Consols	£93 1-4	=	— 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 1-4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 1/4	=	"
SILVER—			
Spot in London	22 1/8	=	— 1/8
2 months hence	22 1/8	=	— 1/8
Spot in New York	48	=	— 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25'13	=	unchanged
Berlin "	20'46 1/2	=	+ 1/2
New York Demand	4'87	=	+ 3/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	=	"
6 " "	3 1/2 pr ct	=	"
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	=	"
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to-day loans	3 pr ct	=	+ 1-8
7 day market loans	3 1/4 pr ct	=	+ 1-4

Extra allotments Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 500,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

Sugar.—German granulated 1st marks 9 7-16 Jan.-Feb. Tone firm.

Rapeseed—Yellow Guzerat 35 3-4. Feb.-March Sellers. Tone firmer.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 35. Jan.-Feb. Sellers. Tone firmer.

Rapeseed Brown 33, Jan.-Feb. Sellers. Tone firmer.

Linseed Bold 46 1-2. Feb.-March Value. Tone firmer.

Coffee in New York 5 1-4.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000. Spot 4'72 — 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 1000. Imports 7,000. Arrivals closed easier.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4'63 +1	4'64 +1	4'64 +1	4'65 +1
May-June.	**June-July**	**July.-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**
4'66 +1	4'66 +1	4'66 +1	4'60 +2
	Sept.-Oct. 4'47 +2		

In New York—	
Receipts at the Port	44,000 bales.
Do. last year	39,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	14,000 "
" Continent	3,000 "
Mid-Uplands	8'85—5
Futures, month of March	8'64—5
Do. do. July	8'66—4
In New Orleans—	
Spot	8 9-16
Futures month of April	8 66—4
Do. July	8'86—4
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 12th January 1903:—

Cotton	24,730 bales.
Wheat	7,471 cwts.
Linseed	1,451 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	174 "
Gingellyseed	39,950 "
Poppyseed	1,331 "
Groundnuts	206 "
Castorseed	5,800 "
Rice	11,819 "
Myrabollams	7,833 "
Cottonseed	6,337 "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.	
Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 13-32d
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-2
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	116
Shanghai 30 " "	160
Japan 30 " "	152
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.	
Cash	Rs. 97 6
1st Settlement	Rs. 97 6

Money Market—Tone steady.

BANK RATE—		
Bank of England since 2nd October	4 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do. 23rd December	5	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 18th Dec.	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 13th Jan.	6	do.

SEEDS.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Linseed.—Tone Firm			
Ready	8 8		
Forward April-May	7 15		
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5 7	to	5 8
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5 13	to	5 14
Do. Gujarat Forward April-May	6 6		
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	8 6		
Forward April-May	7 10		
Castorseed—Tone firm.			
Ready	23 8		
Forward April-May.	24 0		
Groundnuts—Tone steady.			
Ready	35 4		
Forward Jany-Feby	35 12		
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Howree Khandesh Ready	36 8		
15 per cent. Mxd.	36 0		
25 " "	35 0		
50 " "	34 0		
Black Kutnee "	32 8		

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	3,000

Jan.Feb.	Feb.March	March-Apl.	Apl.-May
4'63	4'63 —1	4'64	4'65

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.Sept.	Sep.-Oct
4'66	4'66	4'66	4-59 —1	4-46 —1

COTTON.—The market is quiet with quotations partially Rs. 1 lower. We hear of little business passing at Colaba to-day either in ready or forward delivery.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine	F-G	Good	delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	163	154	—	25 Jan
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	169	161	...	do
Sind Punjab (M G)	169	161	...	do
Belati, M G	181	175	...	do
Khandesh, (M G)	...	168	162	do
Damangaum Poolgaum	185	179	...	do
Oomra good staple	191	185	...	do
Akola (M G)				
Khamgaum do	185	179	...	do
Karanja do				
Broach do	203	...	197	25 Mar.
Bhownuggar H. G.	...	...	166	25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	196	25 May
Westerns	...	...	186	25 May

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-1-0
China Leaf	23-14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11 "
Do New	23-12 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-14-6 "
Bombay	24
English Sovereigns	15-3-0
Do. Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	59-9
Do. 17 1-2	59-10 "

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SHAW—January 12, at Gartness Victoria Park, Manchester, the wife of F W Shaw, of a son.

A. FREDOON & Co.,
WELL-KNOWN HIGH CLASS
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
GENT'S SUITS, &c., &c.,
Made on Instalment System.
ALICE BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 42m. High water, 11-40m. Low water 5-44m. 5-27a.
Arrival of H. E. the Governor from Delhi, 9 a. m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, Special Meeting, 73, Markar's Buildings, Apollo Street, 3 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, Alva the Great.
Moonlight Marine Excursion, s. s. Fairy Queen.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Haldari and Urlona entered the Dock yesterday and the steamer Annie left on Monday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer City of Khios entered the Dock on Monday and the steamer Nubia yesterday, and the steamer Bengali left on Monday.

MOONLIGHT MARINE EXCURSION.—The s. s. Fairy Queen will make a trip on the harbour to-night. This will probably be the only excursion this month, but if successful there may be another next month.

BARROWS-HASKELL LECTURES.—Rev. C. Cuthbert Hall, D. D., will give the fifth lecture to-day at 6 p. m. in Wilson College Hall. Subject:—"The Ideas of Holiness and Immortality interpreted by Christian Experience."

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messagries Maritimes steamer Tonkin will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch at 8 a. m. to-morrow. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

SIR JAMSETJEE AT THE DELHI DURBAR.—With reference to a report published by it some days ago that Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and family were insulted at the Delhi Art Exhibition, the "Jam-e-Jamshed," in its issue of yesterday, says it was a mistake, because the Baronet and his family did not go to the Exhibition at all on the opening day. How the mistake occurred is explained in this way. To help its two correspondents at the Durbar, the paper had engaged two assistants at a later date, one of whom, a gentleman from the Bengal side, was reporting the Art Exhibition; and it was possible that he mistook some other Parsee gentleman for Sir Jamsetjee.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—About half past 7 o'clock on Monday evening a carriage-and-pair belonging to Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebjee, Acting Chief Justice, Bombay, was being driven round the Band Stand, when the horses took fright and bolted along Queen's Road. The driver Mockundrao Murarrao was thrown off the coach box and seriously injured. The carriage which contained Mr. Badrudin's children was eventually stopped by the Police near the Church Gate Station. None of the children were injured. The injured coachman was conveyed on a stretcher to the Gocoldas Tejpal Hospital, where he died at a quarter past 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

ATTEMPTED THEFT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Krishna Soma, a Hindu, was charged by Inspector Coxen with attempted theft. The evidence showed that on the night of the 10th instant the accused entered the house of Mr. Purshotumdas Mungaldas at Walkeshwar and attempted to remove valuables from a cupboard, but he failed to attain his object. The matter was reported to the Police on the following morning and the accused who worked as a day labourer on the premises was arrested on suspicion. He admitted the charge and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR IN A POLICE COURT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Browning charged Vadilal a Hindu with disorderly behaviour in the police court. At about one o'clock yesterday afternoon Banu Raiji, p.c. No. 1597, A was going down the stairs with 16 persons in his custody when the accused tried to pass through the prisoners. The policeman in charge asked him to wait a while, upon which the accused began to talk to him very loudly thus disturbing the Third Presidency Magistrate's trates court. The Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

BAND AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of Major Delamain and Officers, the Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Freili, Band Master, commencing at 7 p. m., to-day at Messrs W. B. Green and Co's. Apollo Bunder Restaurant:—

March	Under the double Eagle	Wagner
Overture	Masaniello	Auber
Valse	Mia Cara	Bucalossi
Selection	A Runaway Girl	Monckton
Polka	Bon Vivants	Godfrey
Selection	Pirates of Penzance	Sullivan
Senorita	The Jewel of Asia	Philp

GOD SAVE THE KING.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chubildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Carter charged Mujan Daji, a Marwari, with receiving property stolen from the Government Dock Yard to wit brass bolts valued at Rs. 25. Mr. Kershaw, foreman of the Dock Yard foundery, identified the property as belonging to Government, and said that it could not be had in the market. The accused said in his defence that he had bought the property from an auction sale held in the Small Causes Court, Bombay, six months ago. He could not substantiate his statement and was convicted on the evidence and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 125, in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain T. B. Peter, Commander of the s. s. Tottenham, charged Joseph Bolger, a seaman, with continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands and neglect of duty since Friday last and with deserting the ship. Captain Peter said that the accused since he was placed before his Worship on the 9th instant, had continued to disobey him and was supposed to be placed before the Magistrate along with seven others on Monday. But he had deserted the ship and could not be found then. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and showed his willingness to go to prison rather than go back to the ship. The Magistrate sentenced him to eight weeks' rigorous imprisonment, to pay the prosecution charges, and to forfeit six days' wages.

PICK-POCKET AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Drecup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Rama Dharoo Guzar, an old offender, was charged by Inspector Mirza Mahomedali, with stealing Rs. 2 from the pocket of one Jainack Mainack. The complainant arrived in Bombay a few days ago. On Sunday afternoon he went to see the Museum at the Victoria Gardens. Just as he passed through the gate of the Museum he felt a jerk at his pocket and on feeling it found the money had gone. He made a complaint to the Police and a few minutes after the accused while passing through the gate was arrested on suspicion. On his person being searched the money with the piece of cloth in which it was tied was found. He pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted four previous convictions. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.—Before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Raji alias Bendi, a Hindu woman, was charged with committing bigamy with Babaji Tanak, a Municipal sweeper, who was also charged with aiding and abetting Raji in the commission of the offence at the instance of Hiro Rama, the first husband of Raji. Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, appeared for the complainant. It appeared that the complainant and the first accused were married about a year and a half ago in Bombay. About a month and a half ago Raji left her husband and sometime after that married to the second accused. Till the time the first accused left her husband she lived with him The defence was that while the first accused was thus living with her husband she was very badly treated by him. Mr. Dhondi said that he was unable to produce evidence to establish the marriage of Raji with Babaji. The Magistrate said that that was the most essential point to establish in a case of this nature. In the absence of the evidence he discharged the accused.

JOURNEY INTERRUPTED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Drecup, Inspector Bartley charged Heerjee Sungji, a young Hindu, with criminal breach of trust as a servant, in respect of Rs. 210 belonging to his master Bhowan Permanand. The evidence showed that the accused was employed as a Customs clerk. On the 9th instant he was entrusted by his master with Rs. 210 in cash to pay certain Custom duties. As the accused did not return, his master became suspicious and on inquiry ascertained that the duties had not been paid and that the man had disappeared from Bombay. He informed the Police and telegrams were despatched to different railways stations with the result that Heerjee was arrested at Manmar the next morning with Rs. 140 in cash in his possession. The accused, it appears, had been involved and had paid Rs. 70 to his creditors in Bombay. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to a term of rigorous imprisonment for three months.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB WHEAT.

The first forecast on the wheat crop in the Punjab for the year 1902-03 states:—

The conditions for sowing wheat were favourable. The monsoon rainfall continued late in September; the last general rainfall occurred on the 17th and 22nd of that month, but there were showers in some districts to a later date. In October also there were scattered showers through the first half of the month and light general rain between the 18th and 20th and again on the 25th of the month. These conditions were favourable for sowing of wheat on unirrigated land. The rains in the submontane district of Gordaspur and the Ravi basin were not so favourable, and the sowings in the tahsils on the Ravi were consequently not very forward when the present estimate was made. According to the estimates of sowing upto the end of November the area under wheat was then 7,202,300 acres which is nearly equal to the area finally returned last year. Further sowings have no doubt been made since then. The condition of the crop so far is good and with good winter rains there should be a good crop.

PUNJAB RAPESEED.

The first forecast of rapeseed crop of the Punjab for 1902-03, (only 23 out of 27 districts being dealt with) states:—

The area estimated to be under rapeseed in the Punjab at the end of November last was 707,000 acres which is 6 per cent. in excess of the area finally returned last year. In comparison with the figures of last year's final report the present estimate shows a decrease of 4 per cent. in the irrigated and an increase of 13 per cent in the unirrigated area. These variations are attributed to the fact that there was good rainfall in August and September and the unirrigated area was in a favourable condition for sowing. A decrease in the area under rape is however reported from the Lahore and Rohtak districts owing to a local deficiency in the September rainfall in parts of those districts.

PUNJAB SESAMUM.

The final report on the sesamum crop of the Punjab for the year 1902 (twenty-one out of 27 districts being dealt with) is as under:—

The total area under sesamum as finally ascertained is 234,800 acres against 202,000 acres in the last year; thus an increase of 16'2 per cent.

The districts of Carnal, Ambala, Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Gurdaspur, Rawalpindi, Gujrat and DeraGhazi Khan show a marked increase due to seasonable and timely rainfall at the time of sowings. In the Muzaffargarh District there was an increase in the area sown, owing to the low floods of the river, a fact which enabled the people to sow in the riverain circle. The districts of Ferozepore, Montgomery and Jhang on the other hand show a marked falling off in the area under this crop as compared with the past year. This is due to deficient moisture at the time of sowing.

The outturn is reported to have been good in Gujrat, Lahore and Ambala, elsewhere it has been only average or below average, owing to a break in the rains in the months of July and August. The crop was attacked by an insect called "Sivve" in the Montgomery District. Some damage was also done by "Mula" in Mooltan and by "Toka" in Gurdaspur.

The total yield for the reporting districts is estimated to be 386,304 cwt, against 383,753 cwt in the preceding year. The average outturn this year is 95 seers per acre as against—

92 seers in 1901.
117 " " 1900.
84 " " 1899.
112 " " 1898.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, Poona, 8th January.

With the approval of H E the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Lieut-Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—

4th Bombay Rifles—2nd Lieut F W Marshall, 2nd Battn the Royal Scots, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be officiating Double Coy Officer dated 16th Dec 1902.

8th Bombay Infantry—Lieut C P C F Field, 1st Battn South Wales Borderers, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be officiating Double Coy Officer dated 17th Dec 1902.

The Lieut-Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—Station Staff—Capt A W Abercrombie, 2nd Battn Connaught Rangers, offg Station Staff Officer, 2nd Class, Poona, is confirmed in the appointment with effect from 5th Dec 1902, vice Capt H B Dyson Royal Scots, vacated on completion of his two years' tenure.

Under instructions from the Adju-Genl in India, Lieut H F Burke is transferred from No 8 Mountain Battery, R G A, to the Abbottabad Mountain Battery.

The undermentioned Officer posted to the Bombay Command, having arrived in India, is attached as Supernumerary to the Batts specified, with a view to qualifying for appointment to the Indian Army:—Lieut G R Hughes, 1st Battn West India Regt, to 2nd Battn Oxfordshire L I.

The undermentioned Officer has passed examinations for promotion to the rank of Lieut:—2nd Lieut H G Sealy 1st Battn Leicestershire Regt (attached 1st Battn York and Lancaster Regt.)

Under instructions received from Army Head-Quarters, India, it is notified that 2nd Lieut P A R Pritchard, 1st Battn Cheshire Regt, a Candidate for the Indian Army, has been appointed to the Punjab Command and posted to the 46th Punjab Infy.

Intimation has been received from the War Office that the following exchange has been sanctioned:—Cheshire Regt—Lieut A R Hill, 1st to 2nd Battn and 2nd Lieut J E Carey, 2nd to 1st Battn.

Intimation has been received from the War Office that the undermentioned Officer, now stationed at the Depot, 2nd Battn Connaught Rangers, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 3rd Vol Battn, Northumberland Fusilies:—Captain H. W. Gough, 2nd Battn Connaught Rangers.

The undermentioned Officers have passed examinations in languages as follows:—

Chinese—colloquial. In accordance with para. 1432, Army Regulations, Indian, Volume II, Part A.—Captain C S Stack 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry and Captain S Hunt, Indian Medical Service.

Somaly—colloquial.—Color-Sergeant J McNeice, 2nd Battn Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

In continuation of Bombay Command Orders Nos. 644 and 751 of 1902, the undermentioned Officer has been detailed for a tour of duty at the Regimental Depot:—2nd Battn Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Captain E H Molesworth.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Indian Army; the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Capt H E Lowis, 19th Bombay Inf, for one year. Pension Service, sixteenth year, commenced 28th March 1902.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under Article 920, Army Regulations, India Vol I, Part I; the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Sub-Condr J E McHale, Supply and Transport Corps, for twelve months.

The undermentioned Officer is granted furlough out of India for twelve months on private affairs under Rule I of the Furlough Regulations of 1875:—Capt E G R Wilkins Indian Army, 14th Bombay Inf.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Garrison Artillery,—Capt R E Stuart, No 69 Company, out of India, for six months, on private affairs.

The Buffs (East Kent Regt) 1st Battn.—Major E E Ravenhill, out of India for twelve months on private affairs.

Suffolk (2nd Battn).—Major L J Shadwell, out of India, for nine months, on private affairs.

Cheshire Regt (1st Battn).—Lieut E R Jones, out of India for twelve months on private affairs.

Lieut W L E R Dugmore, out of India, for nine months on private affairs.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers 2nd Battn)—Lieut A H D Britton, out of India, to 11th April 1903, on medical certificate, granted by the War Office in extension of the leave sanctioned in Bombay Command Order No 410 of 1902.

It is notified that the Lieut-Genl Commanding the Forces and Staff will leave Delhi on the evening of the 14th Jany. 1903, arriving in Bombay on the morning of 16th idem.

VISITOR: "Does mamma give you anything for being a good boy?" Dicky: "No, she gives it me when I ain't?"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Dean, 958 tons, Captain J Hamilton, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Baron Fairlie, 2,323 tons, Captain B C Goudey will sail to-day, for Karachi, in ballast.

THE steamer Agapanthus, 2,866 tons, Captain J Davies, sailed yesterday, for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Haddon Hall, 2,677 tons, Captain A Buck, sailed yesterday, for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Duke of York, 1,972 tons, Captain F K Lane arrived in harbour, on Monday evening, from Durban, 24th December, in ballast.

THE City Line steamer City of Dundee, 2,572 tons, Captain M Baillie, sailed yesterday, for Antwerp, with a general cargo, and Mr W L Smith, as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Urlana, 3,384 tons, Captain W W Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 24th December, via Coast, with cargo of timber and general, and Mrs Miss and Master Rickford.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Khalif, 1,045 tons, Captain Koppslatter, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Zanzibar, 15th December, via Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar and general and 13 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, &c, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Capt and Mrs A L Pellian and child, Lt C T Shepherd, Mr and Mrs Thatcher, Miss Spooner and 350 deck.

THE steamer Melbourne, 2,432 tons, Captain James Ross arrived in harbour, on Monday, from New York, 19th November via Karachi, with a cargo of 39,5 2 cases of kerosine oil, 4,000 cases of parafine gas oil, 1,005 drums turpentine 500 drums stove nap-tha and 928 barrels lubricating oil.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J Robertson arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 10th January, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Capt and Mrs Swan, Mr Jackson, Mrs A G Powell and two children, Miss Paterson and child, Miss L Vaz, Mr and Mrs J J Aikin, Mr H Brophy, Mr R George, and 145 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Nubia, 2,319 tons, Captain T G Knox, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool, 13th December, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Major Curtis, Mrs Curtis, Mrs and Miss Hindmarsh, 2nd Lieuts J F H Anderson, P H H Bailey, C C Barnett, D J N Blair, C H Campbell, M E Conningham, W K Cook, B S Ward, W Dent, A H R Dodd, G R Graham, E J Hume, G S P Kendall, J Masters, H J Money, F H Moody, N E Reilly, H C Strong, S Ussher, and M F Whyte, and 52 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Rowsell	Indian Marine
R I M S Mayo	Fletcher	Royal I Marine
Richard Grech	178	I Government
H M S Lapwing	Lt Comdr Armstrong	Royal Navy

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge	Baugh. Somaliland 14-1	R I Marine
H M S Highflyer	Capt A H Christian	Flagship
H M S Renown	Capt A M Farquhar	Cruiser
H M S Cossack	Comdr Cartwright	Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx	Comdr T W Kemp, R N	Cruiser
Tenasserim		Receiving Hulk
H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	Turret Ship
H M S Abyssinia		Turret-ship
* Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	...
* Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	...
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr F C Vaughan R N	...
4 Torpedo Boats		...

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 13.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Aljafar Schr	65	Nacoda			H S Sidick
Massilia	2744	Cockman			P & O Co
Safari	1433	Tepe			A Strandes
Parramatta	2854	Fox			P & O Co
Pemba	986	Whitehead			M M & Co
Baron Fairlie	2323	Goudey			K N & Co
Xenia	3031	Obaling			W & A G & Co
Kirkfield	2290	Watson			
Belford		Metcalfe			H Montochoff
Dean	958	Hamilton			E Latham & Co
Kistna	524	Brownran			M M & Co
Elsa	1702	Seronwandt			R Bomanji
King Arthur	1047	Mylcrist			B & P S N Co
Carthage	2493	Jephson			P & O Co
Vulcan	2907	Carter			W & A G & Co
Kilva	1553	Hirst			M M & Co
Pachumba	544	Rickford			M M & Co
Bengal	2741	Valentine			P & O Co
Okara	3439	Stone			M M & Co
Fultala	2692	Isdale			M M & Co
Haidari	1563	Hill			B & P S N Co
Beatrice	2169	Randall			Captain
Clan Cumming	3108	Miller			F M & Co
Shirala	3355	Hartley			M M & Co
Urlana	3384	Allen			M M & Co
Khalif	1045	Kappstaller			A Strandes
Melbourne	2432	Ross			Standard Oil Co
Duke of York	1972	Lane			R A Willis

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Clan Macdonald	3113	Harrison	Dunkirk	17-1	F M & Co
B	Eiffel Tower	2063	Case	Terieste	2-1	F Muir & Co
F	Lynalder	2031	Waring		20-1	K N & Co
G	Naseri	912	Lorne	R S Ports	15-1	B & P S N Co
H&J	Tugela	2147	Schlossmann	Havre	20-1	F M & Co
K	Lord Kelvin	2232	Steel	Hull	2-1	M M & Co
N	Surada	3353	Neilson	Somaliland	15-1	Transport
Q	Otterspool	1840	Turner			T M & Co
R	Darius	2129	Miller	Australia		R S & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Mangalore	16-1	Shep'd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Nubia	2319	Knox	Liverpool	22-1	&A G &Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	15-1	F R S N Co
4	Capri	1727	Belsio	China	17-1	F R S N Co
7	Tientsin	2555	Cooke	China	14-1	P & O S N Co
8	Tottenham	2943	Peters	Genoa	17-1	W & A G & Co
10&11	Cy of Khios	2283	Halley	Karachi	17-1	K N &Co
12	Clan Urquhart	5856	McPherson	Marseilles	17-1	F M & Co
14	Simla	1615	Soutar	Jeddah	15-1	E Tajbhoy

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Dumra	762	Robertson	Karachi	16-1	M M & Co
Shirala	3355	Hartley	Stream	13-1	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Oriental	3085	Tillard	Aden	17-1	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From
12	Duke of York s	Lane	Durban, Dec 24
	Melbourne s	Ross	New York, Nov 19
13	Dumra s	Robertson	Karachi, Jan 16
	Khalif s	Kopplslatter.	Zanzibar, Dec 15
	Nubia s	Knox	Liverpool, Dec 13
	Urlana s	Allen	Rangoon, Dec 24

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
13	Agapanthus s	Davies	Hull
	Haddon Hall s	Buck	Liverpool, &c
	City of Dundee s	Baillie	Antwerp

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Dean, Hamilton, for Calcutta.
" Baron Fairlie, Goudey, for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Tonkin, for Marseilles.
" Duke of York, for Fleetwood.
" Nubia, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

(STEAMER MOVEMENTS.)

SUEZ, JANUARY 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Goorkha left here this afternoon.

The P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. Victoria arrived here from Colombo this morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 33 bales wool, R Talati; 90 bales wool, J Kara; 75 bales cotton fly waste, Tyabjee and Co; 151 bales wool and 212 bales goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lynalder s—500 cwt myrabollams and 44 bales hemp, Hirjee Oomersey; 600 bales cotton fly and waste, Pragjee Hirjee and Co; 2,000 cwt maize, Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 1,885 cwt teelseed, and 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 1,005 cwt myrabollams, A Hurchund; 30 bales hemp, P Hirjee and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Tugela s—2,000 cwt rapeseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 4 pots rosa oil, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK

Clan Macdonald s—710 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 1,250 cwt cottonseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 990 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Nubia s—3,000 cwt mussoor, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Tonkin s—4 pots rosa oil, E A Moochalla; 5250 cwts gingelly-seed, John Fachiri; 2 pots rosa oil, J. H. K. Obadiah.

Haddon Hall s—1999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

Nubia s—374 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills Co; 4000 cwts maize, and 3960 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Tottenham s—600 bales cotton, 19-9 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 2000 cwts maize, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Nubia s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

Deo Balduino s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Eiffel Tower s—605 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 165 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR FLEETWOOD.

Duke of York s—4200 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tientsin s—2 3-4 cwts ivory, M H E Elias; 5 3-4 cwts ivory, M M Essabhoy; 28 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 16 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 49 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 10 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 10 chests opium, Talati and Co.

Capri s—100 bales twist, Doshi Brothers and Co; 79 cwts Sharkfins, H A Mohamed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tientsin s—14 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 56 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 14 chests opium, R S N Talati and Co; 81 1-2 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 28 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 4 chests opium, Tata and Co; 21 chests opium, Talati and Co.

Bengal s—50 tons old iron, Killick Nixon and Co.

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NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1a. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1903.

INDIAN TRADERS IN NATAL.

WITH the many complaints of the unfair treatment of Indian traders in South Africa before us, it is interesting to find independent testimony as to their "manners and customs." Mr. Edward Porritt, an experienced journalist, who has travelled in almost every country in the world in the discharge of professional duties, is just now in South Africa as Special Commissioner for Mr. Henry Sell's "Commercial Intelligence." Towards the close of last year he visited Natal, and while at Durban and Maritzburg he was told that a great change in recent years had been coming over the up-country trade in consequence of the in-coming of Indian coolies and Arabs. Mr. Porritt employs the term coolies because it is as such that all classes of Indian emigrants are known there, and not from disrespect. He was told that these traders were rapidly ousting the white store-keepers, and that they systematically undersold the white traders and were getting the Kaffir trade almost entirely in their own hands. With the idea of studying this evolution of trade at first hand, he proceeded to Howick in Natal, that centre being recommended to him as most suitable for the purpose. In Howick he found eight general stores—of which seven are in the hands of British Indian subjects and Arabs. In short, says he, these two classes have in their hands all the native trade of Howick and its vicinity. Five of the stores are brick and stone buildings, and the stock-in-trade includes everything from ploughs to beads and trinkets. Furthermore, they are pronounced to be remarkably well kept, and as clean and orderly as any store in the hands of a white man. Such being the case, is it much to be wondered at that the purchaser goes where he is asked the lowest price? Still—and here is the point where the British or colonial trader is aggrieved—the stock is not of British manufacture. Ploughs, axes, hoes, forks, and other farming implements are mostly American. Hardware and soft goods are principally German. Enamelled ware, lamps, cooking stoves, cutlery, and table-ware also come from the land of sauerkraut and sausage. These goods are not asked for by the Kaffirs but by the European colonist. The appearance is good and the price low. Profits are small and returns quick, and the result is that the white store-keeper who cannot live so cheaply as his Asiatic rival is stranded. The British trader has yet another grievance. Though the goods at the Asiatic stores are "rubbish" for which there would be no market in the poorest districts in England, they bulk in the import statistics, and little or nothing is to be found in any of these stores having England as its country of origin.

Mr. Porritt goes fully into the question, and shows that in their trading with the natives the Asiatic storekeepers adopt the attractive style known as "gift enterprise." Whenever a native makes a purchase, he receives a "bonsella," though the amount he spends may only be two pence, he receives a gift of some kind, if only a handful of sugar. With larger purchases the gifts are more valuable, and so accustomed has the native become to this kind of dealing that he demands a "bonsella" from the white trader too. Asiatics are said to get along very peaceably with the native. As employers, both Indian traders and farmers are liked by the natives, being more lenient with them than white men usually are, and it often happens that Indians can get natives to work for them, while white men are looking around in vain for native help. Even yet the tale of grievances the white trader has against the Asiatic is not all told. Although the Arab is not allowed to land at Durban unless he is in possession of a hundred pounds, he gets over this difficulty "by quietly waiting at Lorenzo Marques until some friendly Arab, already established in Natal, remits him a draft for £100, and with this money in his possession he passes into Durban and is soon keeping store up-country." And, says Mr. Porritt, "the movement for the exclusion of the coolie trader—not the indentured coolie, for Natal could not get along without him—is based on exactly the same ground that led to the series of increasingly drastic Acts, passed by Congress in the later eighties for the exclusion of Chinamen from the United States. Natal wants our Imperial fellow-subjects as plantation hands and as house boys and waiters, but there is a strong objection to them as traders." The stores of the Asiatics up-country are the centres of German trade and the Asiatic traders are becoming increasingly prosperous because they cater to the demand for cheapness. German manufacturers, to the number of forty-seven, have formed themselves into a corporation for pushing their wares, both hard and soft goods. They have one wholesale agent in South Africa and their goods glut the market. Everything is of low grade, poor quality and therefore cheap. The second point which impressed the Commissioner was the huge disparity between the prices quoted at wholesale and the retail prices at which the goods sell in the stores. The profits of the retailer often reach seventy-five or eighty per cent. of the value of the goods as sold from on board at Hamburg and sometimes as high as 150 per cent.

Naturally the Asiatic trader wishes to do the best he can for himself, and if he can make more out of the rubbish as Mr. Porritt calls it, he will. He is not objected to as unreliable. The chief objection raised by his competitor is that as he lives on rice, and houses himself in a shanty behind his store, he can sell for less profit on his turnover than a white store-keeper. While the Asiatic trader is crying out for greater freedom, the white trader demands that he shall be subjected to greater restrictions. The white trader is agitating for a reform of the Indian Immigration laws and for more drastic legislation to keep the Arabs out of Natal. As regards the former, who now number over eighty thousand, it is sought to bring into force a system which will compel all Indians to return to their own country at the end of their indentures. Under the indenture system, men from this country go out to Natal for five years, and at the end of that time they can re-engage for a further period of five years, if they choose, and take out a licence entitling them to remain in the colony. Most of them choose to remain, and it is objected that the present system is over-running the colony with a few Indians who are monopolising the whole trade of the colony to the detriment of British industries and British traders. Thus it will be seen there are two sides to the question, and it is not easy to discover the remedy for the evil the white traders complain of. The Asiatic is aggrieved by what he calls "special oppression, disqualifications, restrictions, and burthens not imposed on other persons whether Burghers, British subjects, or foreigners. In all the South African colonies they suffer under similar disabilities, and doubtless the feeling against them is as strong in all those colonies as it is in Natal. Under the British law all subjects of the King are supposed to be equal, and that being so it is not possible to place them under the disadvantages they allege to exist. Mr. Chamberlain, we see, has already received addresses from the Indian communities in several districts, but we do not notice that he has replied to any of them beyond a mere acknowledgment. It is too serious a question to be decided off hand and we imagine the Colonial Office is likely to be troubled by it for a considerable time to come.

GERMAN TRAINING SHIPS.

WITH the progress made by Germany in naval matters and the development of her merchant service it is somewhat of a surprise to learn that she has only recently begun to fit up sea-going training ships. England has had her training vessels for more than a hundred years, but until the North German Lloyd and other shipping companies took up the matter three years ago Germany had nothing to take the place of the fast disappearing sailing vessel as a training school for her mercantile marine. The decrease in the number of fishermen and the operation of the accident laws which make captains responsible for accidents to their boys have so affected the supply of trained officers and seamen that the companies were driven to do something to provide for the future of the fleet. The Deutsche Schulschiff-Verein was founded exactly three years ago, and this Association, aided by many of the German rings and wealthy syndicates bought a fine sailing ship which as the Grossherzogin Elisabeth became the first German training vessel. The Elisabeth takes boys from fourteen and a half to sixteen years of age for a single year's course. Boys who have shown special aptitude and cleverness are taken for a second year of advanced instruction for a fee of £30. Scholarships are also provided for good puplis who can show that they are in need of pecuniary aid. In its first year's cruise round the world the Elisabeth carried 115 boys of whom, on the return home, seven were permitted to stay for a second year as cadets and sixteen as sailors. The others had no difficulty in at once finding employment in the merchant fleet. On the Elisabeth there were cadets and sailors, but last year a new departure was made by the fitting up of a vessel especially for the training of cadets, the demand for officers in the German Mercantile Marine being, in proportion, greater than for competent sailors. The fitting out of this ship was undertaken by the North German Lloyd, and the vessel, a four-master, of 2,395 tons register, was re-named the Herzogin Sophie Charlotte. The cruise of this vessel to Australia showed that it was not desirable to have more than sixty cadets on one ship and last year the Herzogin Cecilie was launched for the training of young officers. This vessel has cruised to Oregon with the cadets on board. The training the young officers receive is of the completest kind. After three years on the training ship they pass to one of the North German Lloyd boats for a year, and thence they proceed to the navigation school for a four months' course. At the end of this period a cadet is entitled to appointment as fourth officer on a North German Lloyd vessel but need not enter that company's service unless he likes. The highest posts in the mercantile marine are ultimately open to successful cadets after the necessary experience and advancement. Like everything German the new scheme for the production of efficient officers and seamen for the merchant service is thorough, and though late in making its appearance is designed in accordance with the Kaiser's famous declaration that Germany's future is on the water.

A CRICKETER'S SUCCESS.

INDIA is hardly a country that would be regarded as a batsman's Elysium by cricketers who know anything of the conditions under which the game is played. Rough wickets are the rule rather than the exception, and it is rarely indeed that we hear of a wicket which from a batsman's point of view is perfect. Knowing so much about the vagaries of the Bombay Gymkhana ground, local cricket lovers will be a bit surprised to learn on the authority of one of the Oxford Authentics that the wicket prepared for the two matches played last November was up to the match now in progress at Peshawar, considered by the Authentics to be the best they have played on in India. But wickets would, however, seem to have had no effect on the batting of at least one member of the Authentics' team, Mr. F. H. Hollins, to wit, who in eleven matches or seventeen innings, has put up four scores of over a hundred, one of ninety, and several exceeding the half century. This fine performance is, we imagine, without a parallel in important matches in India. The Old Etonian and Oxford Blue has made his runs against some of the best bowlers in India. His aggregate is now only a few short of 900 runs, and it will doubtless not be long before we have to congratulate him on reaching a thousand runs in Indian cricket, a feat never before accomplished by a member of an English touring team.

THE KING'S RUPEE.

THE new rupee which bears the impress of Edward VII King and Emperor is a disappointing work of art. The softness of the silver gives a blurred presentment of the King, the hair is faintly indicated, and we should say would wear off somewhat rapidly in the currency of the coin. On the reverse is the simple legend "One Rupee India" in three lines surmounted by a Royal Crown, and underneath in the Vernacular "One Rupee" and the date, 1903. At each side is a spray of convolvulus and what look like Crown Imperials. It is not easy for a normal owner of these rupees, not up in heraldic devices, to understand what special meaning is attached to these flowers to connect them with Edward VII. King and Emperor. The words Rupee and India already show the wear and tear of exchange, and in this as in all other details the new Indian rupee is distinctly a decadent work of art. Why not put a Crown on the head of the Emperor of India? And if not, why not put a collar and tie on his royal neck?

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay will arrive at the Victoria Terminus at 8-30 a. m, to-morrow. His Excellency's arrival will be private. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the arrival of his Excellency.

THE LIEUTENANT GENERAL Commanding the Forces Bombay, will arrive in a special train at the Victoria Terminus, at 7 a. m., on Friday. The arrival will be private.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of December 1900 was Rs. 10,04,43,000, December 1901 Rs. 10,30,91,000 and December 1902, Rs. 12,32,26,000.

HIS Excellency the Governor General of Portuguese India arrived in Bombay yesterday from Delhi.

STATEMENT of traffic on the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 22nd November 1902 amounted to Rs. 2,525, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 328. The total earnings from 1st July to 22nd November 1902 were Rs. 54,738, an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,187.

STATEMENT of traffic on the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 22nd November 1902 amounted to Rs. 13,028, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,330. The total earnings from 1st July to 22nd November 1902 were Rs. 2,02,904, an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 19,848.

MORE than 150 books on the war in South Africa have been published.

IT is authoritatively stated that the Thames Shipbuilding Company have secured an order from the Admiralty for the construction of a first-class cruiser for the Royal Navy. This will be good news for many in East London, seeing that it will give employment to a large number of men at present out of work.

A LONDON editor whose duties detain him at his office until three o'clock each morning, by which time buses and trains have ceased running to his home at Chelsea, has been making inquiries with a view to see if by paying £200 for a motor-car and driving it himself he could save on the £1 per week which it costs him for his nightly cab.

"I HOLD a watching brief, my lord," said counsel to Mr. McConnell, chairman at the South London Sessions. "Then I'm afraid you must watch in silence," replied his lordship. This reminds one of the comment of the late Commissioner Kerr when a barrister appeared before him and announced that he had a watching brief. "Watch away," was the dry observation, "watch away!"

REMARKABLE activity is being shown in Russia over the formation of local agricultural committees. "But only extreme optimists," says the correspondent of the "Chronicle," "suppose that the aim of the Government is a sincere desire to benefit the people." The Government, under the pretence of studying agricultural science, wishes to find out the political opinion of the country. It feels in fact an interest in agricultural plots which is sincere but purely political.

A SECOND George Washington has appeared at the West London Police Court—a boy who asked to be sent away from the temptation to steal, and observed that he thought a birching would do him good. "Children like it," in fact. Unctuous rectitude of this kind is generally confined to people who forward large sums unasked to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for frauds committed in their youth, and men who call casually at police stations, depose to having just murdered their wives and ask to be hanged as a personal favour. It is unhealthy in a boy.

THE official history of the Delhi Durbar is to be no skimpy affair but a production on a scale with the rest of the celebration. Besides a full and authentic record of the ceremonies and displays, of all who were present in the different Camps and of the troops on the ground, the work is to contain biographical notices of the Native Chiefs and official personages with a brief account of their different States and Provinces. The book will be abundantly illustrated both with portraits and photogravure, illustrations of the principal scenes. Mr. Stephen Wheeler, the editor, returns to England immediately direct from Delhi in order to put the work in hand as soon as possible. Applications for copies can be registered at once. The book, which is to be royal quarto, handsomely bound, will cost two guineas or thirty-two rupees: but for those who think this too little there is a special edition "de luxe" of a limited number of copies which is to be acquired for ten guineas.

THE marriage of Mr. Dooley's creator to Miss Margaret Abbott is a leading topic with the American newspapers recently to hand, and one of them ushers in the subject with the headline, "Finley P. Dunne Has Chloroformed Mr. Dooley." The allusion is to one of the Archey Royal philosopher's expressions of opinion on the subject of marriage, which is reported as follows: 'They may get me to th' altar some day. Th' best iv us falls, like Cousin George, an' there ar-re designin' women in this very block that I have me own troubles in dodgin'. But any time ye hear iv'me bein' dhrann fr'm the quite miseries and exclusive discomforts iv single life ye may know they have caught me asleep and chloroformed me." A saying yet more profound on the same subject, by the same philosopher, runs thus: "Whin a man's marrid, he's a marrid man. That's all ye can say about him. Iv coorse, he thinks marriage is goin' to change th' whole current iv his bein', as Hogan says. But it doesn't. After he's been hooked up fr a few months he finds he was married befure even if he wasn't, which is often th' case,' d'ye mind. Th' first bride av his bosom was th' Day's Wurruck, an' it can't be put off." Mrs. Dooley-Dunne's side of the bargain, again, has been summed up for her by the same acute observer of manners: "Above all things, Hinnissy, a woman ought'n't to marry a janius. Affure walker, perhaps, a janius—never. She can't be cross or peevish or angry or jealous or frivolous or annything else a woman ought to be at times fr fear it will get into th' diten'ry iv biography, and she'll go down to Histhry as a termygant. A termygant, Hinnissy, is a woman whose heerd talkin' to her husband afther they've been marrid a year."

OLD EGYPT'S NEW LIFE.

ASSOUAN AS A HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.

(BY E. A. REYNOLDS-BALL, F. R. G. S.)

PERHAPS no country in the world has attained such popularity as a winter resort and field of touristculture as Egypt. Indeed, the very words Egypt and the Nile exercise a potent fascination for travellers.

The supreme interest of the land of the Pharaohs—the cradle of the oldest civilisation and culture in the world to students of history, archæology, and art is, of course, undeniable.

But artists and Egyptologists form, after all, a very small minority of Egypt's visitors and one must not lose sight of the more mundane attractions of Egypt its accessibility, its glorious climate—certainly the nearest approach to a perfect winter climate within a week of London—its admirable facilities for locomotion, its palatial hotels, its gay and attractive capital, and the delightful Nile voyage.

THE TIDE OF FASHION.

In the time of Ismail the Magnificent, the first real exploiter of Egypt as a winter resort, Cairo was the goal.

Next a dahabeah voyage up the Nile was the approved method of wintering in Egypt. Then Luxor was discovered, now, of course, a smart and lively watering-place.

Now it is the turn of Assouan, its vogue being much increased of late by the completion of the railway from Luxor some two years ago.

No doubt, writes Mr. E. A. Reynolds-Ball in the "Daily Express," Khartoum will be the next goal of sun-worshippers and winter pleasure-seekers, though, to tell the truth, the failure of last season to boom the place has given it a set-back and it must still be regarded as little more than an experimental winter station at present.

Then when Cecil Rhodes dream of a transcontinental railway is materialised, doutless Maritzburg or Capetown, via Cairo, will be the Ultima Thule of English holiday-makers.

The Nile voyage, thanks to the enterprise of the late Mr. John M. Cook, the "uncrowned King of Egypt" and, more recently to the Anglo-American Nile Steamer Company, is no longer confined to travellers of ample means and leisure. The admirably equipped steamers of the company leave Cairo weekly for a twenty days' trip to Luxor and Assouan for which the fare is only £35.

CHEAP, BUT EXCELLENT.

Equally popular with visitors to Cairo are the eight-day combined rail and rivertrips to Assouan and back for £14, quite a new departure in the annals of Nile travelling, and certainly the cheapest Nile voyage on record. Then independent travellers who prefer to make their own arrangements with the hotels, can now travel all the way by rail from Cairo to Assouan and back for £4 8s. first class, the ticket being good for a month.

The cheapness of the journey amply compensates for the somewhat high hotel charges, varying from 15s. to 20s. a day in the height of the season. Yet these prices are certainly not excessive, when we take into the consideration the luxurious accommodation, the ample table, the excellent service and the fact that the hotels are nearly 600 miles from Cairo, their supply base.

Let us set down an imaginary tourist's budget for an Egyptian tour of two months and a half (including time of journey out and home).

First-class return by North German Lloyd steamers from Southampton to Port Said	£29	2	2
Extras on voyage, rail from Port Said to Cairo, Cairo hotel, etc., say	5	0	0
Cairo to Assouan (first-class rail) and back	4	8	0
Thirty days at Assouan hotel at £1	30	0	0
Government tax for Egytian temples	1	0	0
Wine, baksheesh, donkeys, excursions, and incidentals, at £1 5s. per week	5	0	0
Total	£74	10	0

Assouan must now be reckoned with as a serious rival winter resort to Luxor, and no doubt the excellent hotel accommodation, due to the enteprise of Messrs. Cook and the Anglo-American Nile Steamer Company, has had much to do with the fashionable vogue of this place.

THE DAY OF ASSOUAN.

Some seven years ago there was only one hotel here the still popular Grand, and in the height of the season Cook's tourist steamers used to be requisitioned as a kind of overflow floating hotel.

Certainly the new Savoy Hotel is one of the finest hotels on the Nile, while the popular "Pagnon Hotels," the new Cataract and the old-established Grand, are admirably adapted for invalid visitors.

Climate is, of course, an important factor in the choice of a winter resort, even with the robust tourist or mere holiday maker. I need not say that the climate of Assouan and the Upper Nile Valley is the nearest approach to perfection of any within a week or so of London. Here we have warmth (which, owing to the excessive dryness of the atmosphere, is bracing rather than relaxing), continuous sunshine, and an atmosphere almost as pure as that of the High Engadine.

As to the diseases which a winter at Assouan is likely to alleviate, if a mere layman may venture to dogmatise pulmonary consumption in its early stages, bronchitis, asthma, and maladies of the respiratory organs hold the first place, while for Bright's disease Assouan is almost unequalled. A sojourn there would also be beneficial to those suffering from mental strain and overwork, or what is expressively, if inelegantly, called brain-fag.

RECREATIVE POSSIBILITIES.

Assouan is fairly well off for recreative resources. There is naturally a good deal of sightseeing, to Philæ, ancient quarries, Grenfell's Tombs, Elephantine Island, and nowadays the great irrigation works, barrage, etc. Then there are donkey and camel rides in the desert, boating and sailing, tennis, and even a peculiar and distinctly sporting variant of golf.

The shooting is only tolerable. Big game is scarce, even in the desert near Wady Halfa, and sporting tourists, fired by the accounts of earlier generations of travellers of hyenas wolves and jackals haunting the ruins and ancient quarries, will be disappointed.

Hyenas, like crocodiles, are rarely met with below the Second Cataract. In fact, even to get a remote chance of bagging these beasts co-operation with the natives and a large outlay of baksheesh would be necessary. The sportsman would have to be prepared to camp out at night at their supposed haunts, which would have to be baited with the carcase of a donkey or some other domestic animal. Gazelles are occasionally short, but they require a considerable amount of stalking. Shooting from the steamers is strictly prohibited, though an exception is made with regard to crocodiles.

A correspondent writes: That "Rome never changes" is a proverb with limitations, for the Pope has resolved upon very drastic reforms in the historical lessons of the Breviary. His Holiness has appointed a special commission for the purpose of bringing these lessons into line with the ascertained results of modern historical and archæological science. The use of this reformed Breviary will be obligatory only on newly-ordained priests and for communities in which the office is recited in common. Taken in conjunction with the recent Commission on Biblical studies, this progressive policy seems to indicate that the Papacy is coming under the influence of the modern reforming spirit.

A SINGULARLY disgraceful story on the fertile subject of remounts is told by Range-Finder in "Navy and Army" During the war, he says, a system of fraud worked for some time. The colonel and officers of a Colonial corps with a high-sounding title were always drawing remounts and were as constantly badly mounted. It then struck a Remount officer that a very good class of animal was being used in Johannesburg in the cab traffic. Commandeering was commenced, and it was then discovered that the whole of the cabs in the town—or a very large proportion of them—were ran by a syndicate consisting of the officers of the Colonial corps with a high-sounding title. The majority of the best remounts had gone to increase the dividends of the shareholders. Cabs at this period were plying at 7s. 6d. an hour. A closer investigation also brought to light the fact that the said syndicate fed its stable on Government ration corn.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE RISING IN MOROCCO.

SULTAN'S ARMY DEMORALISED.

PRETENDER MARCHING ON FEZ.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

The Missionary ladies have left Fez for Tangier.

The latest news from Fez, dated the 6th inst., foreshadows serious developments. The Pretender is reported to have awakened from his lethargy and is marching towards Fez, summoning followers from the surrounding tribes. Owing to the insecurity of the roads and the general uncertainty, news from Fez is fitful and very conflicting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 13.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman," dated London, the 11th instant, states :—

The situation in Morocco has become critical. The rebels are advancing in Fez and the Sultan has left to meet them, but his troops are hopelessly demoralized. All Englishmen have been ordered to the coast immediately.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE VENEZUELA TROUBLE.

THE KAISER'S CHAGRIN.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR'S RECALL.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

The "Times" New York correspondent states that Dr. von Holleben has departed without bidding farewell to President Roosevelt. The correspondent discusses the causes of his retirement, and says he was set the impossible task of fostering friendship between Germany and America, and simultaneously estranging England and America.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 13.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily News," dated London, the 11th instant, states :—

Influential American opinion attributes the recall of the German Ambassador to the Kaiser's chagrin at the effect of his own mistakes.

The "Times" American correspondent states that the Venezuelan affair like the Kaiser's previous attempts to breed discord between England and America has recoiled on himself.

LONDON TEA SALES.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

Thirty-two thousand nine hundred and seventy-two packages of tea were sold in London to-day. There was less eager enquiry and prices were a little uncertain.

THE ILLNESS OF MR. BEIT.

Mr. Beit's illness at Johannesburg is due to apoplexy.

DEATH OF BEND OR.

The famous race horse and sire Bend Or is dead.

ILLNESS OF MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Balfour is confined to his house with a feverish cold.

REFORMS IN MACEDONIA.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA AGREED.

TURKEY NEEDS AN OPERATION.

The "Novoe Vremya" states that Russia and Austria have agreed to the demand for reforms in Macedonia including the establishment of financial control over the collection of taxes, the payment of officials and troops, and the control of the gendarmery by the appointment of Belgian, Dutch and Swiss officers.

The journal concludes by remarking that Turkey needs a small operation. Every operation is painful and evokes resistance, but this must be overcome. It is to be hoped that Turkey will listen to the voice of reason spontaneously and accept the proffered assistance.

MILITARY MARCONIGRAPHY.

EXPERIMENTS AT ALDERSHOT AND SPITHEAD.

Successful experiments have been conducted in Military Marconigraphy between Aldershot and the warship Vernon at Spithead by the engineers who are using a small captive balloon bearing a receiver consisting of metal ribbons and connected with an apparatus on the ground by the steel retaining cable.

CHARGE OF BRINGING FALSE EVIDENCE.

POONA, JANUARY 13

The case against convict Ulett, who is prosecuted by Captain Laing, Superintendent of the Yarrowda Jail, was resumed before Major Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, to day.

Ulett, questioned by the Court, said he derived his information of the picture frames and cane chairs alleged to have been taken by Mr. Just from prisoners Bapoo Sumbajee Mahomed Ebrahim, and Perrett. He heard about them at different times between April and October 1902. He learned about the three boxes of grain when he came to the Jail in October, 1902. He heard about bribes from Perrett and that given by Cursetjee Jamsetjee before Perrett was reduced.

The court asked why he allowed such a long time to elapse in telling the Superintendent. Ulett said he was new to the Jail and had no personal knowledge of the commission of these offences. Accused further said that the statement of the chief witness in this case was false. It was absolutely impossible to get at witness who was a convict in the European ward.

The case was then adjourned.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th January 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	10	10	27 a.m.	61	10
Teheran	13	2	11 p.m.	—	46
Suez	13	2	35 p.m.	—	33

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th January, 1903.

—	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	43	0	1
" Karachi	0	15	0	1
" Madras	0	16	0	4

THE TRANSVAAL RAILWAY.

GOVERNMENT AND THE GERMAN SHAREHOLDERS.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 13.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London the 12th January, says that the Government have offered the German shareholders in the Transval-Netherlands Railway £135 per share plus interest from the 1st September, 1900 the total exceeding the present Berlin quotations. Government pays interest on the bonds until it redeems them at par. Payment is offered in cash or in Transvaal loan bonds at London prices. The shareholders are hesitating

THE DUKE OF YORK'S SCHOOL.

A THREATENED REMOVAL.

The "Morning Post" announces that the War Office proposes to move the Duke of York's school outside London, and strongly protests against the change.

CRICKET.

OXFORD AUTHENTICS vs. PESHAWAR.

This match was resumed at Peshawar to-day at 11-15. Raphael left with the addition of one to his overnight score. Tomkinson and Simpson-Hayward put on 60 before Tomkinson was bowled for a well hit 31. Headlam filled the vacancy, and Simpson-Hayward then started hitting, while Headlam was content to keep up his wicket. Simpson Hayward reached his century in 70 minutes. The pair added 136, out of which Headlam scored 22 when he was nicely caught at short leg by Slater. Powys-Keck and Simpson-Hayward added 130 for the last wicket, Powys-Keck contributing a very lucky and scratchy 48. Simpson-Hayward had the satisfaction of carrying out his bat for a brilliant and hard hit 203. He gave only one chance when he had made 120. The whole innings occupied five-and-a-half hours, and it is by far the highest the Authentics have compiled during their tour. With the exception of Neale and Lannowe none of the Peshawar team faced the bowling with any great confidence. Score :—

OXFORD AUTHENTICS

1st Innings.

Hornby, c Henslowe, b Alderton	72
Williams, b Lannowe	28
Hollins, b Lancaster	120
Chinnery, c Neale, b Alderton	22
Raphael, l b w, b Humphreys	65
Key, c Lannowe, b Humphreys	36
Simpson-Hayward, not out	203
Tomkinson, b Alderton	31
Headlam, c Slater, b Alderton	22
Kershaw, st Henslowe, b Humphreys	5
Powysk-Keck, run out	48
Extras	44
Total	696

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PESHAWAR.

	O.	M.	R.	N.
Lannowe	38	3	196	1
Magniac	8	0	47	0
Humphreys	24	0	148	3
Alderton	31	0	137	4
Lancaster	22	1	109	1
Slater	2	0	15	0

PESHAWAR.

1st Innings.

Health, b Powys-Keck	0
Neale, l b w, b Williams	55
Slater, b Simpson-Hayward	13
Lannowe, not out	63
Tringham, st Headlam, b Simpson-Hayward	5
Lancaster, b Simpson-Hayward	0
Ross, b Williams	1
Humphreys, b Powys-Keck	3
Henslowe, c Simpson-Hayward, b Williams	0
Magniac, not out	11
Alderton to bat	
Extras	12
Total for nine wickets	163

COOLY IMMIGRATION TO NATAL.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 13.

Mr. de Gersigny and Mr. Shepstone are coming to India to press the views of Natal in the matter of requiring cooly emigrants to that colony, to return to India at the conclusion of their contracts. They are due at Bombay from Durban about the 24th inst., and thence proceed to Calcutta.

THE EXODUS FROM DELHI.

MADRAS, JANUARY 13.

The Maharajah of Travancore arrived at Bezwada this morning from Delhi and continues his journey to Trivandrum this evening. Lord Ampthill is expected to arrive on Thursday next by a special train. Another special will bring his guests the same day.

General Sir Robert Low, commanding Bombay Forces, leaves Delhi to-morrow, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 16th.

THE NILGIRI RAILWAY.

REPORTED SALE TO GOVERNMENT.

All the slips on the Nilgiri Railway are now cleared and through booking is again possible. The "Madras Mail" states that the Nilgiri Railway Company have sold the line to Government. It will continue to be worked by the Madras Railway Company under a Government Consulting Engineer.

RAILWAY EXTENSION AT MANGALORE.

Government have allotted ten lakhs on account of capital works and five lakhs for the purchase of land for the Ayikhal-Mangalore extension, and have instructed the Madras Railway Company to push on the work as rapidly as possible. A grant of thirty lakhs will be made next year.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE DINNER.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 13.

An interesting event of the current season in Calcutta will be a great Oxford and Cambridge dinner at which the Viceroy presides.

SECRETARY TO THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Kisch, the Postmaster-General, is understood to be likely to be appointed Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government.

ANTI-PLAGUE INOCULATION.

The Commission appointed to investigate the recent anti-plague inoculation mishap in the Punjab proceeds to Julundur, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, who presides going direct thither from Delhi.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, JANUARY 13.

Plague is raging badly in the City and Cantonments, eighty-five cases and seventy-six deaths being recorded to-day in the City and eleven cases and four deaths in the Cantonments.

Mrs. Scott, who resides in Convent Street was attacked with plague.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN DUNCAN.

News has been received of the death of Captain R. W. Duncan, Loyal Scotts, at Glencoe near Edinburgh yesterday from pneumonia. The deceased officer was one of the most popular in his regiment and was the tallest and strongest built man. He was best in athletic sports and also in any other game. By him the Regiment had won several cups and trophies in Poona, and also in other parts of India. Deceased was much liked by his regiment and also by the community of Poona and Bombay. He was a daring player in football and hockey matches. About two years ago deceased, whilst in Poona, was attacked with plague, but had soon got over it.

WHEN THE LIGHTS ARE OUT.

(BY A WEARY WANDERING CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Delhi Durbar is over. It is rolled off the world's stage to be fitted into its true place in history, and one's dazzled eyes and excited senses have consequently returned to their normal state. It is not an unpleasing pastime to meditate on it all, and to let one's tired memory recall the minor incidents that fairly crowded the bye-days of that unforgettable Show. That it was the finest thing of its kind since the old Roman era, and probably for many an age before, no one in his senses can doubt. That the details were carried out with the most wonderful skill and thoroughness, and that everything from stately start to solemn finish, went with adignified swing that proved the strength of the impulse that put the pageant in motion is equally certain. You have had descriptions of all the chief events of the Ten Glorious Days, with their wealth of colour and their interminable processions. The Altogether, so to speak, has been described, the general kaleidoscopic effect has been conveyed to the public through the medium of a sympathetic and highly descriptive press, but the rapid changes in the prisms, the individual effects that the great Juggernath produced as it rolled along the historic roads of Delhi, effects that history does not note, that the thousand kodaks at work could not fix on their films and plates, have not been recorded, and yet I understand that could a humble and faithful account of them have been kept, side by side with the published legal and regal story, the human mind would have found rich food for all its faculties.

No one told of the wheel within wheel of one of the very first tamashas when Delhi welcomed the brother of the King and his Consort, cousin of the German Emperor. The people were not slow to notice that the Viceroy and Lady Curzon were seated on the same gaily caparisoned elephant, while the Duke and the Duchess made their state entry on another. The common folk wondered why the Viceroy had not taken up the Duke beside him, and left Lady Curzon to do the honours of the other highly decorated tusker to H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught. That would have been etiquette as understood and approved by the hospitable and loyal mind of the simple common people. In the grand State procession, a similar order in the occupation of the elephants was observed. And here again was an Oriental touch that no mere Western Master of Ceremonies could foresee. There were two magnificent but lonely elephants, lonely in that they boreempty howdahs, observed in the procession. The reason was that in obedience to traditional and strict royal etiquette, the Chiefs to whom they belonged could not ingloriously ride behind a woman be she ever so high and noble. This may be true, or the incident may bear some other interpretation ; but the explanation has an air of Oriental probability about it which is as much as can be expected of most Oriental things

No one has described the searching for parcels in the station where stacks of undelivered packets for the various camps rose in huddled and gaudy confusion and profusion. Aides-de-Camp, whose time was precious, and whose uniforms were gay and varied, came in relays to look up all sorts of things due in camp ; debonnair and distinguished they were on arrival, but when wrestling with the difficulties of discovery and identification of the odds and ends of things "sent on" after the denizens of the different and distant camps, they became as careworn and as limp as ordinary desultory mortals. The more parcels they identified the less could they themselves be differentiated from the general searcher in rubbish-heaps. Why, oh why did not the Railway Companies charter a contractor who would have gone his rounds and charged a modest eight-anna piece for each parcel delivered. The clamant addresses of hats, dresses, boots, shoes, polo sticks, fruit, photograph requisites, field glasses, fish, provisions, etc., etc. etc., would gladly have helped the contractor to make a handsome profit. Not that a contractor requires much help, he is sufficient unto himself, and many another, in the matter of that very handsome profit.

Who saw Lord Kitchener making his way to the Arts Exhibition, with three lady guests, and provided only with blue tickets? The presentation of these tickets was met by the impartial janitor with permission to stand in the block at the ordinary entrance and squeeze in as best and when they could through the crowd. Lord Kitchener good-humouredly enough stood a moment and then addressed the janitor, remarking that there must be a mistake, for he was the "Commander-in-Chief." Can't help that you have blue tickets, and that is the entrance for those with that particular ticket. And the head of the Indian Army, the stickler for discipline, smiled a humorous smile, and waited with his guests for a favorable moment to enter. Those with sharp eyes and quick brain saw much, while the procession moved on or the presentations took place. Some supersensitive people imagined they saw a concerted change in a certain line of chairs which brought one lady a little in advance of another ; the advance was fair, but was promptly met by a countermove, and that again by a further adjustment which finally fixed the first rearrangement. It does not do to be oblivious of these shades of difference, neglect of them is as subversive of harmony as a reckless mixture of various values in colours.

Talking of colours, it is a sad fact that the brilliancy of the hues in the magnificent scenery of the Durbar gives more than enough to do to the artists who revelled in the picturesque effects. It is doubtful if they brought pigments enough with them to fairly represent the glorious tints that enamelled every mortal atom and trapping in the display. When will photography reproduce the prismatic colours in all their purity as well as light and shade ? Still about every third man had a kodak, and snapped continuously.

The Native Chiefs and Rajahs would dearly have welcomed a chance of paying their respects to the Duke of Connaught in a less formal manner after the Durbar, but this did not enter into the programme of events. Perhaps they had the desired opportunity of salaaming again to his Royal Highness at the Evening Party given by the Viceroy before his departure.

It is well-known that the millinery and clothing prepared for display at the Durbar, represented literally cascades of money. Men, of course, in such a matter as dress, don't count, except when they are Naval or Military, and then, equally of course, their uniforms are resplendent and effective, but as they did not in any way differ in glory for the Durbar we do not consider them. The visitors from the World Outside, Princesses, Duchesses, Countesses, Baronesses, Ladies, and simple ladies with a small "l," indulged in toilettes which were too beautiful for anything. I understand that many brought, under the delusion that Delhi was at its most tropical degree of heat in January, clouds of diaphanous chiffons, and were consequently unable to display some of their choicest toilettes. That may be, but enough remained available to afford unceasing variety and to enable the wearers to join in charming "arrangements." It was difficult for Anglo-India to compete with Great Britain and the Continents of Europe and America in the matter of dress. But still they made a gallantry for it. One heard of ambitious little souls getting leave to spend four months' pay of their devoted and hard-worked husbands on dresses and hats and frills and furbelows for the tamashas. Delhi need not necessarily devour them all, but it worked considerable woe to trains ; an Indian cold weather is hard enough on an Indian trousseau, but the Durbar counted for three seasons condensed into one, and acted accordingly on the personal decorations of the assemblage.

The beauty of many among the fashionable crowds was a thing to delight in and dilate on. The setting was so wondrous that the face with the lines that art not age requires looked doubly beautiful at the function, for picture hats and flower bonnets effectively frame dainty profiles. One would like to particularise, but even this candid critic dares not to do more than generalise, just venturing on a remark that the imported complexions stood the ordeal better than our own growth, though many Northern Anglo-Indians had not had their roses faded so completely as warm damp Bombay succeeds in doing.

Every camp criticised every other, and occasionally mercilessly, but if a plebiscite were taken, most votes would have been registered in approval of the camp of the Governor of Bombay. There was more comfort, more the spirit of individual attention to detail, everything was better thought-out than in other and even more ambitious camps. The visitors here were all happy and gay ; each visitor's tent was quite luxurious, and provided with all that could make the inmates at home and at ease. The general tents were pleasant centres of interest, where books for every style of mind, games, visitors, and bye-occupations could be enjoyed, interviewed, or engaged in at odd hours of leisure or rest. A billiard-room was a luxury and relaxation that was greatly appreciated by the guests in this lucky camp. The dining-room tent sheltered never less than seventy diners, and on gala-nights the number rose to one hundred and twenty or thirty by an influx of distinguished guests, while everything went as easily and as well as if all had been established for ages in this fleeting, folding, canvas city. The Delhi camp of the Governor of Bombay was a triumph of social engineering skill. If Bombay was left out in the cold in the matter of decorations, capital letters and titles, the guests of their Excellencies were made entirely happy, and each one felt that he or she was the special care of their kindly hosts.

Now that the tents are folded and the great and little nomads from East and West, North and South, have stolen away, what are the feelings of the chief conductor who produced so harmonious a chorus from peoples of every possible nationality and set them on a magnificent and historic stage that drew an audience from every part of the world to delight them with the splendour and the subtle harmony of the whole ? Does he feel that all glory is as the beautiful Dead Sea Fruit, or does he feel as others do that what has been done has been well done ? It is said that no true artist is ever satisfied with his work, his critical soul sees flaws and imperfections where the public ungrudgingly admire. Having seen the glory of the world, old and new, does Lord Curzon feel that peace and rest should be his portion ? To return after such a pageant and such splendid jousts and tournaments and so many Cloth of Gold field-days to dry as dust Government Resolutions and dreary miles of Red Tape must be nauseous in the extreme, if salutary and on the whole necessary for King and country. One thing is quite certain that the able lieutenants who carried out the details of the Gallant Show and the Transport Officers who did the moving of the pieces in the Great Game, must be uttering a sincere "Thank God, that's over."

The Durbar proves the truth of the saying that Peace has its victories as great as War.

W. W.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ANOTHER ALLEGED FORGERY CASE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at an adjourned Criminal Sessions of the High Court to-day, and the trial of the following case was resumed before his lordship and a common jury :

Laheruchand Dayabbai, Sorabjee Dadabhai Bhabha, Rewabai woman, Nemchand Hemchund, Khimjee Mowjee, and Ratanlal Ranglidas stood charged on fourteen different counts with instituting false charge of criminal breach of trust against a Hindu, named Gabruchand Vastachand, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, and forging certain documents and fraudulently using them as genuine, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the several offences.

Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown ; Mr. Davar, with Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared for accused No. 1 ; Mr. Wadia for No. 2 ; Mr. Pandit for Nos. 3 and 4 ; and Mr. Jinnah for Nos. 5 and 6.

Gabruchand Vastachand, the complainant in the case examined by Mr. Jardine said that a warrant was issued against him and was served on him at Patan Before he came down to Bombay he saw Laheruchand at his office at Patan where the latter informed him that it was at his instance the warrant had been taken out and he demanded Rs. 5,000 from witness to make the matter up. At the Palghar station Bhabha came and sat near him in the carriage and they had some conversation. When witness came up to Bombay Rewabai's case was proceeded with. In that case Rewabai and others gave false evidence against witness. The two receipts shown him did not bear his signature. He did not authorise any one to sign those receipts on his behalf. Bapalal was also charged with the witness. He had not seen him before. They were acquitted. At the same time another charge was brought against him by Shahaboodin, and Nanjee Purshotum was the witness' co-accused in that case. The signature on the receipt shown him was not his, and he had not authorised anybody to sign it on his behalf. That case was not proceeded with. Witness did not know Shahaboodin before that time, witness had conversation with Bhabha in the railway carriage about Rewabai's case, when Bhabha said that, if witness gave money and apologised to him, Laheruchand would get him released.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Inspector Sloane was at this stage put into the witness-box to contradict the suggestion made by Mr. Davar in the cross-examination of Gordhan Gopal Soni. Mr. Sloane, in answer to Mr. Jardine, said that there was no truth in the suggestion made by Mr. Davar that he got into trouble, official or otherwise, owing to a complaint regarding his conduct in connection with Maneklal's case. He had never got into trouble with his superiors during the whole of his service. He was complimented by the Chief Justice, who presided at the Sessions in Maneklal's case, and he had handed over to his lordship the order of the Police Commissioner in reference to the case.

Mr. Justice Crowe read the order handed to him.

Mr. Davar: I was not willing to examine Mr. Sloane in the matter. I have to say that it was as unpleasant for me to put the questions as it was for Mr. Sloane to hear them. I am glad Mr. Sloane has contradicted the suggestion ; and both myself and those who are instructing me accept the contradiction. The questions were based on information given by Gordhan Gopal to my client ; and the truth thereof depended only upon Gordhan's veracity.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine witness Gabruchand said he was married. At the age of twenty-two, he took a vow of not marrying again, and he had put that vow into effect since. Among the Jains, the vow was considered meritorious. He had not got into trouble with regard to another man's wife. Laheru's money was used to remain with him and he invested it in the best way he could. He had seen Laheru's misconduct with his wife, when he came to Bombay in connection with the case. He told Mr. Gulabchand and Mr. De Souza of circumstances. Rewabai's warrant came to him in July, and two or three days after his arrest he went to Laheru, because he was his only enemy. Laheru had become his enemy because witness had used harsh language towards him in connection with his wife's misconduct. He could not say that he had made Laheru his vakil for his release on bail. He did not remember that he had engaged Laheru as his vakil when he made the statement to the vahivatdar at Patan. He had said nothing against Laheru in the information laid by him before Mr. Sanders Slater. In his defence before Mr. Kirson he did not state anything against Laheru. He had no conversation with him in Mr. Slater's court when the case was going on as he was not on speaking terms with him. Witness did not know whether Vadilal was assisting the Police.

The court here adjourned until this morning.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 17th and 18th Silver Spoon Competitions took place at Coorla on Tuesday morning, there was again a poor turn out and owing to a heavy fog round the targets the scores were not of the best. The next shoot will take place on Tuesday next the 20th, distances 200 and 300 yards.

The following are the scores :—

	Score 700 yards.
Sgt Instr W H Cooper, Bo Vol Rifles	24 a
Sgt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	24 b
Lce Sargt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	23 c
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	22 d
Vol A C Otto, G I P Ry Vols	20
Vol C H Lelly White, G I P Ry Vol	17

a Handicapped 4 points winner of spoon.
b Handicapped 6 points winner of spoon.
c Handicapped 4 points winner of spoon.
d Handicapped 2 points winner of spoon.

	Score 800 yards.
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	23 a
Sgt Major J H Dawning, Bo Vol Rifles	21 b
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Vol A C Otto, G I P Ry Vols	19
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	15
Sgt Instr W H Cooper, Bo Vol Rifles	12

a Handicapped 4 points winner of spoon.
b Handicapped 6 points winner of spoon.

LONG stretches of Russian railways are rendered idle by the frost, and hundreds of vessels are frozen up in the rivers.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE VENEZUELA TROUBLE.

GERMANY'S RESERVATIONS.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. HAY.

LONDON, December 26.—In the proposal which has been submitted to President Roosevelt, that he should arbitrate in the Venezuelan quarrel, certain reservations were made by Germany. These exclude from the proposed arbitration the claims of 40 German subjects, amounting to £68,000 for which the cash is demanded.

The claims arise out of the revolution of 1898 the consideration being goods supplied to Government troops, forced loans, and other requisitions.

In the United States the opponents of the projected arbitration by President Roosevelt, on the questions in dispute between the European Allies and Venezuela, urge that America's hands might be tied in case it ultimately became necessary for the Allies to enforce the award of the United States by force of arms.

Such coercion on the part of Britain and Germany might, they apprehend, not impossibly endanger the Monroe doctrine.

London, December 27th.—Great Britain, Germany and Italy, while expressing a preference for arbitration by President Roosevelt, assented to the latter's suggestion in favour of submitting the issues of the Venezuelan quarrel to the International Arbitration Tribunal at The Hague. Mr. G. W. Smalley, the New York correspondent of "The Times," states that Mr. Hay, the United States Secretary of State has secured a victory of goodwill. The meeting of all minds was, he says, attributable to Mr. Hay's adroitness in presenting his standpoints to the other Governments concerned. Mr. Smalley adds President Roosevelt has, in a sense, been arbiter, because he has been allowed to indicate an arbitral tribunal which the Powers themselves did not prefer, and because he also suggested certain terms of reference. The question of Monroeism is to be excluded from the deliberations at The Hague.

The "Times" states that the Powers' reluctance to accept The Hague tribunal was due to a fear that the tribunal might not be able to exert adequate pressure on President Castro to secure the observance of its award.

THE SAXONY ROYAL SCANDAL.

THE POPE AND THE PRINCESS.

London, December 26th.—The "Daily Mail" states that His Holiness the Pope has recommended the Crown Princess Louise of Saxony to enter a convent, and there await his efforts to effect a reconciliation with her husband.

The Crown Princess Louise of Saxony announces that she is seeking to obtain a divorce from her husband, the Crown Prince Frederick of Saxony. She states that her intention is not to return either to Germany or Austria. She declares that if she did return she would be pronounced insane, and be confined in an asylum. She considers it fortunate that the Swiss laws afford her protection.

His Holiness the Pope has sent a high prelate to Geneva to inquire respecting the grievances and intentions of the Crown Princess Louise of Saxony who recently fled from her husband.

THE LATE PRIMATE'S FUNERAL.

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

London, December 28th.—The remains of the late Archbishop of Canterbury were buried yesterday. The local clergy watched by the coffin containing the body, which lay all night in Canterbury Cathedral.

The interment took place in the cloisters.

The Right Rev. Dr. Randall Davidson, Bishop of Winchester, pronounced the sentences of the funeral service, committing the body to the dust.

All the English Bishops were present, with the exception of the Right Rev. Dr. Winnington Ingram, Bishop of London, who is seriously ill.

The wreath sent by Queen Alexandra was, in accordance with Her Majesty's special wish, buried with the remains

The Earl of Clarendon, the Lord Chamberlain, represented the King.—"Australian paper."

SENSATIONAL GOLD ROBBERY IN PARIS.

London, December 27th.—A sensational robbery is reported from Paris. Three sacks, containing four thousand pounds worth of gold, were stolen from the Paris railway station.

THE SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC IN BOMBAY.

LETTER FROM THE HEALTH OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—I wish to draw the attention of the public to the presence of small-pox in the city and to advise that strict precautions should be taken to prevent its spreading. There is a large unvaccinated community, and every one who has any influence with the people should bring it to bear in persuading the unvaccinated to be vaccinated and re-vaccinated. Hospital accommodation is provided at Arthur Road and the Maratha Hospital, and every inducement should be given to persuade infected persons to go to these Hospitals. Early information should be given to the Health Department of cases of small-pox.

I am arranging to distribute to the public the accompanying handbill in vernacular containing hints for the prevention of the spread of the disease

HINTS FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF SMALL POX.

Small-pox is a dangerous infectious disease, and persons, especially children, occupying the same room with a person suffering from small-pox will contract the disease.

All children who have not been vaccinated should be vaccinated at once and adults should be re-vaccinated every seven years.

All clothes in contact with a case of small-pox should be burnt or disinfected.

Every case must be isolated.

Free medical aid is given by the Health Department at the Dispensaries, and Hospitals are provided at Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals where patients can be removed to.

Every child suffering from small-pox is a danger to the neighbourhood, and any one in charge of such a child is responsible for the spread of the disease which may cause the death of a relation or persons in neighbourhood.

J. A. TURNER,
Health Officer.

ANYTHING bearing on the personality of President Castro is of interest in the singular dearth of information about our Venezuelan adversary. A writer in 'The King' was fortunate enough to meet a personal friend of President Castro who has just returned from Venezuela. 'He tells me,' says this writer 'that the President is physically a very small man, of an excitable temperament, but well educated, and has the eloquence of Demosthenes. From the first time Castro addressed the Chamber of Deputies, his name has been associated with the Presidency. Apart from international interests, the relations between the English Consul—Mr. Haggard who is a brother of Rider Haggard—and the President have been for a long time of a very strained personal nature. But this is not a latter-day feature of Venezuelan diplomacy ; as far back as 188 the President and the British Consul publicly insulted one another in the streets of Caracas. I understand that President Castro also feels aggrieved because the day on which Mr. Haggar handed the ultimatum to him was a great feast day in Venezuela, and the President was called away from entertaining some friends in order to receive the papers.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE FOOTBALL FIELD.

THE HUNTING SEASON.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

APART from the League competitions there was nothing specially attractive in Association football on Saturday. About Christmas time there is always a lull in the Cup competition, whilst many clubs postpone their important engagements to a later date. There were, however, full cards in the three chief League journeys. In the First Division West Bromwich Albion are still at the head of the table, but unless they re-awaken their position is one which will fall to another team. On Saturday, playing on their own ground, they fell to Sheffield Wednesday. Their points number 24, only one more than Notts County, who, although they have fewer victories to their credit, have fewer defeats against them. The Notts County team scored their ninth victory, Everton being the defeated team. The third place is occupied by Derby County, who have been doing very well. They were not successful on Saturday, however, Grimsby Town scoring an astonishing success over them by four goals to one. Grimsby are in the last place but one, and this is their second victory. Sheffield United were also among the favourites who went down on Saturday. Their engagement was with Aston Villa, who scored four goals to Sheffield's two. Liverpool are steadily climbing up the table, and on Saturday inflicted defeat upon Notts Forest. The Bolton Wanderers who have not managed to secure a single victory, fell to Stoke, the Wolverhampton Wanderers beat Bury, Sunderland defeated Middlesbrough and the Blackburn Rovers fell to Newcastle United.

The following is the table of the first division of the League up to date :—

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Goals. For.	Agst.	Pts.
West Bromwich Albion	17	11	4	2	35	22	24
Notts County	17	9	3	5	21	18	23
Derby County	17	10	5	2	33	23	22
Sheffield United	17	10	6	1	23	16	21
Sheffield Wednesday	17	10	6	1	29	22	21
Liverpool	16	9	5	2	40	24	20
Stoke	16	8	4	4	24	18	20
Notts Forest	16	7	7	4	21	23	18
Sunderland	16	6	5	5	23	21	17
Bury	15	7	6	2	22	16	16
Wolverhampton Wanderers	17	6	7	4	25	29	16
Newcastle United	16	7	8	1	22	25	15
Everton	18	6	9	3	27	26	15
Aston Villa	15	6	7	2	26	21	14
Middlesbrough	16	5	8	3	16	25	13
Blackburn Rovers	16	4	10	2	21	36	10
Grimsby Town	16	2	10	4	22	36	8
Bolton Wanderers	16	0	13	3	15	40	3

A number of interesting results were the outcome of the engagements in the Second Division of the League The most important match was that between Manchester City and Woolwich Arsenal. The Arsenal are doing better this season than they have during all their pathetic struggle for admittance into the premier League. They could not beat their powerful opponents on Saturday, however, and Manchester City are still at the head of the table, Small Heath being a good second. The Heathens scored their eleventh victory, Lincoln City being their victims. Gainsborough Trinity secured a surprising success over Bristol City, who are bracketted in the third position with Woolwich Arsenal. Two draws only were made. Burslem Port Vale and Manchester United were engaged at Burslem, and each side was credited with a goal, a similar result being the outcome of the engagement between Burnley and Blackpool. Eight matches were played in the Southern League, the majority of victories falling to visiting teams. Only two clubs playing at home were able to win their engagements, and there were two drawn games. Southampton are still at the head of the table, and easily disposed of Brentford, who are at the other end. The Queen's Park Rangers fell easy victories to Tottenham Hotspur, Luton were defeated by Portsmouth, and the Bristol Rovers made a draw of their match against Northampton. Reading scored six goals to nothing against West Ham. Not one of the four teams who hold the leading positions suffered defeat.

Under Rugby Union rules a match between North and South, at Blackheath, was won by the North by eleven points to ten. The struggle was very keen. The forwards played up well and were well matched, but among the backs the better play was undoubtedly to be seen on the part of the victorious team. It is worth noticing that the North's points were all scored before the South had registered once, and, moreover, the latter's tries were made in a gathering darkness. But the best criticism of the play is the selection of the fifteen to represent the Rest of England against Durham, last season's champion county. The fifteen is about equally distributed between the two teams. Of the thirty-eight matches played between the North and South, the latter have won twenty-one and the first named fourteen, the remaining games having been drawn.

The match is described as one in which there was an "indifferent display" of football, but that is merely a complaint from the spectators' point of view. A match after all, is first for the guidance of the Selection Committee. How far members of the Selection Committee were impressed by what they saw on Saturday is reflected to some extent in the choice of the fifteen to take part in that second trial match which is to be played at West Hartlepool—Durham (as Champion county) against the Rest of England—on January 3. There were certain absences from the teams on Saturday that were exceptionally unfortunate. The Leicester captain, A. O. Jones, would most certainly have been in the South team if he had not had the hard luck to break his collar-bone a week earlier, and that most brilliant forward J. Daniell was unable to take part because of a "football knee." Daniell's misfortune made an opportunity for T. A. Gibson, whose play for his University this season has been conspicuously good. The South played Raphael in the three-quarter line, probably because there was some thought that he was only temporarily out of form in the University match, but this confidence in the Dark Blue was not justified, and he is not chosen for the game at West Hartlepool. The change in the North team which brought in a Durham forward in place of Bird, of Cheshire, has been wrongly attributed to illness. The correct explanation is that Bird withdrew because he was invited to take a place in the Anglo-Scots team which will engage a fifteen representing the South of Scotland at Melrose next Saturday. The North only won by the narrowest of margins, but it is clear that theirs was by far the better side. The three-quarter line was exceptionally good in combination, and the two Lancashire men, Spooner and Brettargh, played so soundly in the centre that their chances of English caps this season are considered to be extremely good. Hulme, who appears to have profited greatly by his association with another gifted Cheshire half back, made an excellent partner to Oughtred. In the West Hartlepool match Oughtred will play, of course, for his county, and Hulme and Kednall will be together for the Rest of England. Gamlin, the Somerset full back, made one big mistake which cost his side a try, but his game was full of strong play and sound judgment—qualities, by the way, which were by no means lacking in the full back on the other side.

The Canadian footballers have not continued in the successful manner of their opening match at Belfast. Last week they suffered three defeats—a heavy one at the hands of a Leinster team, a substantial one at the hands of Dublin University, and defeat by eleven points to three on Saturday at Glasgow. In these first four matches the Canadians have scored twenty-three points, and that is the precise number of points which Dublin University scored against them. To the adverse balance there must be added Ulster's eight points, Leinster's thirteen, and Glasgow's eleven. This is rather a significant index, but before it is concluded that the Canadians are not, after all, a very powerful side certain considerations must be taken into account. To begin with, the Canadians have had to adapt themselves to a forward game with which not all of their scrummagers are yet very familiar and then, up to the present, they have been at the disadvantage of playing a forward as full back. Tait, the full back who will take part in the later part of the tour, has not yet joined

his colleagues, and, without disparaging the qualities of his substitute, it may be said that between the two men, judging them as defenders, there can be no comparison. Tait, as a full back, is spoken of by his Canadian friends with great enthusiasm, and before he became a Canadian by residence his football was good enough to win him the modified distinction of being chosen as a reserve full back for Scotland. The Canadians have shown in their last three matches plenty of grit in fighting up-hill, and at Glasgow it was only in the last stages of the game that the home players made their victory decisive. The Canadians have a match at Harrogate on January 5, and it is reported that several prominent Rugby Union players have offered their services to the Harrogate Committee. This Committee has selected twenty five players, and from these the team will be chose. There is to be no disappointment for the Canadians at Harrogate like that which awaited them at Liverpool. Upon the first indication of frost the ground will be covered with straw.

A green Christmas may not be considered altogether seasonable, yet from the fox hunter's point of view it is wholly desirable. Country houses are filled with guests during the holidays, and hunting naturally constitutes a large item in the programme of amusement. It is not, however, all joy to hosts who are called upon to find mounts for their visitors. The task is an invidious and perplexing one when, as often happens, the guests' horsemanship is an unknown quantity. Experienced riders are apt to be over-modest concerning their attainment, while the tyro can by no means be induced to confess his ignorance of all that pertains to the pursuit of the fox. Did not the great Mr. Jorrocks affirm that ambitious youths would rather have an imputation on their morals than on their horsemanship? A feature of hunting at Christmas is the presence of boys home from school for the holidays. Eton, Winchester, Harrow, Rugby, and a dozen other public schools each furnish their quota of lads keen beyond measure to join in the perils and pleasures of the chase. The boy who is born and bred in a hunting country and comes of a hunting stock may be expected to take to the sport as a duck does to water, and must be deemed fortunate thus early to be initiated in the art of horsemanship and "entered" to the chase. For the lessons learned in early youth strike root deeply, and we know that the boy is "father to the man." In order to ride well to hounds, or indeed to be a good horseman under any circumstances the qualities of courage, self-control, patience, promptness in emergency, must be possessed originally or cultivated by dint of practice and experience and these are just the qualities that enable men to succeed in after life. So we should welcome the young ones in the hunting field and deal gently with the eagerness which may sometimes grow to a fault. It is wonderful what a forward place in a run a plucky boy will often contrive to take and keep. The pony frequently is as keen to see the fun as its rider. Neither has any idea of restraint, and the danger is that holding ground may bring the ambitious pair to a standstill ere the run is half over. But when the galloping is on the surface the lad may, as the saying is, beat more than beat him. One can imagine the heavy weight in difficulties exclaiming inwardly as the youngster passes him—"Ah, it's all very well for him, but his pony has nothing to carry!"

Although it does not always hinder hounds from running well, a gale of wind is by no means conducive to the enjoyment of fox-hunting. On more than one day last week the boisterous weather interfered with sport, and on these occasions fields were inclined to rule small. The funeral of Tom Firr took place at Quorn on Saturday, and was attended by Captain Burn Hartopp, master of the pack, with which the great huntsman was so long associated, and many other members of the Hunt and private friends. Tom Firr began his long and brilliant association with the Quorn Hounds in 1872, when he left Mr. Lant and the North Warwickshire to officiate as huntsman under Mr. Coupland. His reputation as an exceptionally capable huntsman and also as a fine horseman was very quickly established. Through the successive masterships of Lord Manners, Captain Warner, and Lord Lonsdale he continued to hunt the pack with such signal success as earned for him golden opinions from those for whose enjoyment he catered so well. Towards the end of cub-hunting in 1898 he took a heavy fall, from the effects of which he never recovered, and which obliged him to retire from active work. In 1899 he was the recipient of the most valuable testimonial—£3,200—ever presented to a huntsman, and after twenty-seven years of brilliant service he had well earned this reward. Firr was well versed in hound-breeding; he was not less experienced on the flags than in the field, and his sound judgment assisted not a little towards the improvement of the famous pack he had in charge.

It is always pleasant to have to record presentations to veteran masters of hounds. The beneficial effects of continuity of office are well marked in hunting countries, and no man rules the destinies of a hunt for many years together without establishing friendly relations with the farmers and coming thoroughly to understand their requirements and ways. Members of the hunt which now bears his name recently presented their late Master, Mr. T. C. Garth, with a handsome testimonial in the shape of a silver statuette pourtraying him mounted on a favourite hunter with three hounds below. This was a fitting recognition of the yeoman service rendered by Mr. Garth to fox-hunting during the long period of fifty years that he officiated as Master of Hounds. The Tame Valley Foxhounds have in the meantime ceased to exist, although it is to be hoped that an effort will be made to revive them before another season begins. The pack was established just ten years ago under the mastership of Mr. T. A. Lete, who held office till the close. The hounds were put up to auction last week and bought by Mr. Peter Ormerod; the price averaged about six guineas per couple, of which there were eighteen, and certainly was not unduly high. Mr. Ormerod owns and hunts himself, a private pack of stag-hounds in North Lancashire, and two seasons ago took them down to Devonshire to hunt the wild red deer.

Not a little distinction was associated with the doings of the Cotswold Hounds on Saturday. Hawling Downs was the fixture, the Master, Mr. Algernon Rushout, was in command, and a large field assembled to witness such sport as might be provided for them. The first fox, roused in a patch of gorse near the trysting place, shaped well; but luck was in his favour, as in Ginting Wood, which he made for, the North Cotswold were in occupation, and to avoid confusion the other pack was stopped. From Notgrove Gorse the hounds then got nicely away with a fox of the right sort, and forty-five minutes resulted in the quarry being pulled down in the open. It is stated that Mr. Rushout intends to resign the mastership of the Cotswold at the end of the season. Quorn Hounds were at Great Dalby on Friday, and a fox set on his legs in Burrough Hill Wood provided ample opportunity for jumping and galloping. The first part of the run took the form of a ring round by Somerby and Burrough, and after leaving the starting point for the second time the pace improved and hounds looked like running into their fox. In the event, however, scent failed, and the fugitive effected his escape. There was a great day with Sir Watkin Wynn's Hounds on Monday, one of the finest runs being obtained that has been witnessed with the pack in recent years. The good thing started at the Lightwood, and with a burning scent hounds raced their fox past Blakeswood and down to the river Dee. The field crossed by Mr. Ormerod's bridge, and thence the chase swept on without the suspicion of a check to Wynnstay Park. In the shrubberies near the house the gallant fox met his death, after standing up before hounds for upwards of an hour. The point was about nine miles, and the distance as hounds travelled considerably further. Another first-rate run was obtained later on from the New Coppice.

A VALUABLE BOOK.

The Thirteenth Edition (60th thousand) of "THE WIFE'S ADVISER," 60 pages, illustrated, is now ready. Copies will be sent free, for a limited time, on receipt of two stamps for postage.

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THE VENEZUELA QUESTION.

THE ARBITRATION QUESTION.

Washington, Dec. 19 ("Reuter").—Mr. Hay, Secretary of State, has received partial replies from Great Britain, Germany, and Italy respecting the proposal for arbitration in the Venezuelan Question. Great Britain is favourable to arbitration with proper safeguards. Germany accepts the proposal in principle, but finds that there are a multitude of small adjustments to be made before entering into an agreement. Italy declares herself favourable to arbitration, but she will be bound probably by the action of Great Britain and Germany. The safeguards required by England are believed to relate to the question of guarantee, which is full of difficulties.

It is the position taken up by Germany that presents the greatest difficulties, as it involves a demand for apologies, and also presents so many points requiring adjustment that it is evident that considerable time—perhaps weeks—must elapse before the case can be prepared for arbitration. In official circles it is held that the danger of delay, in the face of a blockade crippling neutral commerce and inviting hostile collisions with the Venezuelans, cannot be overestimated. The efforts of the United States must, therefore, be directed towards hastening Germany's action on the arbitration proposal.

Signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador, has in his interviews with Mr. Hay been extremely moderate and consistent, giving the impression that he is well disposed to second any effort on the part of the United States to terminate the present situation.

The contention advanced by France that her claims are entitled to priority is regarded here as one of the points likely to consume much time, and must be disposed of before arbitration is decided upon.

Caracas, Dec. 18.—Mr. Bowen, the United States Minister, at one o'clock this afternoon received from President Castro full power from Venezuela to act as her representative and to arrange all difficulties with Great Britain, Germany, and Italy.

THE FRENCH CLAIMS.

Paris, Dec. 19 (Reuter).—The French Government has addressed a note to the French Chargé d'Affaires at Caracas. The note, which is to be presented to the Venezuelan Government, recalls that the French claims which arose before May 23, 1899, are to be settled by arbitration in accordance with the terms of the protocol of Feb. 19, 1902. It is also pointed out that in the case of French subjects who suffered losses subsequently to May 23, 1899, and who did not present their claims previously to the conclusion of the treaty of 1902, Article 5 of the Franco-Venezuelan Treaty of 1885 is not modified by the later treaty, and the French subjects in question must, therefore, have recourse to the local Venezuelan Courts. The French Government, however, demands for its nationals of this category the same treatment as that accorded to other foreigners in cases where such treatment is more favourable than that granted to French subjects.

GERMANY AND AMERICAN CRITICISM.

The semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" contains the following statement on the situation:—

A local paper has published a telegram from New York which says:—"The greatest excitement prevails here. The entire Press holds Germany responsible for the present situation, and everywhere bitterly hostile articles appear making attacks upon Germany, while England on the contrary, is praised. That there is system in this campaign is beyond question. All the papers insist that Germany intends to acquire colonies in Venezuela and Brazil."

We have noticed similar telegrams in English journals. If these statements represented the feeling of the United States with even approximate correctness, we should have sincerely to deplore that the American Press should show itself to such an extent accessible to wholly unfounded suspicions of German policy. The Government of the United States was long ago categorically informed that the German Empire seeks nothing in Venezuela beyond the satisfaction of its just claims for compensation. The Anglo-German co-operation is based upon the similarity of their interests affected, which led to a complete agreement between the Governments of London and Berlin as to the method best adapted for the enforcement of their respective demands, so that only wilful prejudice could detect any difference in the proceedings of the two Powers. The further course of events will demonstrate that the intentions of our Government include no pretensions beyond the immediate aim, but that they have been and are free from all unavowed motives of an adventurous kind.

Monday, Dec. 22.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

THE BLOCKADE.

A supplement published on Saturday to the "London Gazette" of Friday, contains the following notification:—

Foreign Office, Dec. 20, 1902.

It is hereby notified that as the United States of Venezuela have failed to comply with the demands of his Majesty's Government, a blockade by his Majesty's naval forces of the Ports of La Guayra, Carenero, Guanta, Cumana, Carupano, and the mouths of the Orinoco is declared, and such blockade will be effectively maintained from and after Dec. 20, subject to an allowance of the following days of grace:—For vessels sailing before the date of this notification from West Indian ports, and from ports on the East Coast of the continent of America, 10 days for steamers and 20 days for sailing vessels; from all other ports, 20 days for steamers and 40 days for sailing vessels; for vessels lying in ports now declared to be blockaded, 15 days.

Vessels which attempt to violate the blockade will render themselves liable to all measures authorised by the law of nations and the respective treaties between his Majesty and the different neutral Powers.

A similar announcement was published in the "Reichsanzeiger" on Saturday by the German Government.

Port of Spain (Trinidad), Dec. 19 (Reuter).—Vice-Admiral Douglas, commander of the British squadron, has ordered the blockade of La Guayra, Carenero, Guanta, Carupano, and the mouths of the Orinoco, to become effective at midnight to-morrow. It is intimated here that the blockade will probably not last more than 30 days. His Majesty's ship Albert left last night for Carupano, and his Majesty's ship Rocket this afternoon for Ciudad Bolivar. His Majesty's ship Fantome, which sailed on the 9th for the Orinoco, had not reached Barrancas on the 12th. The reason for the delay is not known.

La Guayra, Dec. 20.—The official announcement of the blockade of all Venezuelan ports was published here to-day. The eastern ports are under British supervision.

THE ARBITRATION QUESTION.

Washington, Dec. 20 (Reuter).—Mr. Roosevelt has proposed to Great Britain, Germany, and Italy that the Venezuelan dispute be submitted to The Hague Tribunal. Those Powers have replied with a counter proposal that Mr. Roosevelt himself should arbitrate on the issues.

Caracas, Dec. 21.—Great Britain and Germany, upon the United States' request for arbitration, asked President Roosevelt to act as arbitrator. The proposal was transmitted to Caracas, and President Castro has accepted it.

Washington, Dec. 21 ("Times").—The suggestion that President Roosevelt should act as arbitrator between the Powers and Venezuela gratifies Americans for other reasons than those of mere compliment. It is understood here that the proposal which Germany and Italy have made their own was, in the first instance, England's. That is one link in the ever-strengthening chain of friendship between England and the United States. It is welcomed further as the best possible evidence of good faith on the part of all the Powers and of their belief in the essential justice of their cause.

The "New York Sun" said before the appeal to the President was known:—

Confidence in the sincerity of Great Britain's declaration that she does not intend to question or test the Monroe doctrine is well-nigh absolutely universal. It springs partly from a remembrance of the good faith so scrupulously observed by the same great Power on a similar occasion seven years ago in Nicaragua, partly from a remembrance of recent reciprocal services of a nature that serve to bind benefactor and beneficiary and partly from a general appreciation of the friendship and community of interest now existing between the two English-speaking nations—a possession too valuable to be staked on a comparatively insignificant issue by one party or other without an inconceivable access of folly. There is practically no apprehension anywhere in the United States regarding England's course in the matter of Venezuela.

Coupled with that remarkable tribute is the expression of a wish to be friends with Germany also but with the warning that "the future of German-American friendship rests with Germany rather than with the United States."

The unconscious testimony of the New York "Staats Zeitung" is hardly less interesting. That paper bases its defence of Germany on the allegation that "Germany has undertaken nothing England has not also done." That is to say, the leading German-American newspaper thinks Americans will be satisfied of German good faith towards America if they are satisfied she is acting loyally with England.

The Berlin correspondent of the 'Times' telegraphed yesterday:—

The prospects of a peaceful compromise, with the diplomatic, though not with the financial, co-operation of the United States, are daily becoming brighter. The German Government has informed Mr. Charlemagne Tower, the newly-installed American Ambassador, that, like the British Government, it is prepared on principle to agree to the proposal for submitting its claims to arbitration and to ask the President of the United States to act as arbitrator. The British and the German Governments had previously arrived at an understanding with regard to certain reservations which they respectively desire to attach to this proposal. The German communication to Mr. Charlemagne Tower was made on Friday.

CLAIMS AND GRIEVANCES OF THE POWERS.

It is understood, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Times," that in accordance with a protocol dated Feb. 19, 1902, France and Venezuela agreed that French claims which arose before May 23, 1899, shall be settled by a Court of arbitration while claims arising after that date must be taken by the claimants before the Venezuelan Courts. The French Government now requires however, that French claimants of the latter class shall receive the same treatment as those of other nations. The "Cologne Gazette" says:—

It must be remarked that France has already communicated to Germany and England the claims which she bases upon the agreement concluded last February, and that both Powers have agreed to take these claims so far as possible into consideration. According to the agreement Venezuela bound herself—we follow information which the 'Temps' took at the time from a telegram from Caracas to the "New York Herald"—to allot to France 13 per cent. of the 40 per cent. of the Customs receipts appropriated to the service of the Venezuelan Public Debt in order to provide a guarantee for the payment of those French claims which might be recognised by the future Court of arbitration. Both arbitrators were moreover, to be appointed immediately after the signing of the protocol. It is well known that Venezuela has only recently appointed her arbitrator in consequence of the proceedings taken by England and Germany. The portion of the Franco-Venezuelan agreement which refers to the settlement of the French claims by the court of arbitration has not yet been officially published and if France now puts herself in direct communication with Venezuela in order to recall the fact that for her part she takes her stand upon this agreement her action seems to imply that England and Germany for their part do not consider the clauses in point to be open to no objection." The same journal finds it opportune to publish details of the injuries suffered by German subjects—officials of a German sulphur mining company—at the hands Venezuelan revolutionaries. In one instance a mechanic in the employment of the company was robbed of his horse and his clothes, and only saved his life by flight. On another occasion two officials of the company were taken prisoners by the revolutionary troops and were deprived of all their personal effects. One of them was bound to a post and left for half an hour in the subtropical sun until a superior officer ordered his release. The mine officials only regained their freedom by paying a sum of money to the revolutionary leader. The company also complains that it suffered damage by the forcible requisition of a beast of burden from its works.

Tuesday, Dec. 23.

THE ARBITRATION QUESTION.

The New York correspondent of the "Times" wrote yesterday:—

If, as now seems probable, President Roosevelt consents to act as arbitrator in the dispute between Venezuela and the allies, he will do so against the advice of a good many of his friends and of an influential section of the American Press. In the opinion of those who object to such a course, Great Britain, Germany, and Italy have a well-defined ulterior purpose in asking the President to arbitrate—that of securing acceptance of the principle that, as the United States is pledged to safeguard South American States against the loss of territory, this country ought also to assume a certain responsibility for the conduct of these States towards European Powers. In other words, Americans feel that they are in danger of being outwitted—that they will be made to realise that the Monroe doctrine carries with it duties as well as benefits.

This view of the question is quite plausible, but it leaves out of account the personal equation. If there is one man who can settle the Venezuelan trouble satisfactorily to the direct participants, and can at the same time avoid the pitfalls threatening the United States, it is president Roosevelt.

Meanwhile it is satisfactory to be able to say definitely that the Venezuelan imbroglio has not in the slightest degree hurt American friendship for England.

The correct sequence of the latest events, according to the "North-German Gazette," was as follows:—

According to intelligence received from Washington, the President of the United States has informed the Venezuelan Government of the communication in which the German and British Governments state that they are prepared, subject to certain reservations, to agree to arbitration and to offer the office of arbitrator to President Roosevelt. The President has asked the Venezuelan Government whether it agrees to this proposal.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Cologne Gazette" says:—

The fact that Great Britain and Germany have offered the office of arbitrator in the Venezuelan dispute to President Roosevelt, should silence those voices in America which have been seeking adventurous plans behind the Anglo-German claims. The details of the German note in which President Roosevelt is offered the office of arbitrator are withheld from publicity for the present. In any case, Germany and England have acted in complete harmony in this matter. When once an agreement in principle was attained, the exchange of views proceeded throughout in the easiest and smoothest manner. Should President Roosevelt accept the office of arbitrator the further development of the affair will probably be fairly simple; should he decline, then the matter will be settled some other way. Meanwhile we shall simply maintain the blockade.

STATEMENT BY COUNT VON BULOW.

The New York "Associated Press" publishes from its correspondent in Berlin an interview which he had on Saturday with Count von Bulow on the Venezuelan Question. The Imperial Chancellor began by referring to the idea prevalent in the United States that Germany was engaged in the collection of business debts. He said:—

Among the German claims against Venezuela we gave precedence to those arising from the last Venezuelan civil wars. Those claims have not the character of mere business debts contracted by the Republic but have grown out of acts of violence committed against German citizens in Venezuela, either by forced loans, or by seizure of cattle without any payment, or by pillage of German houses and estates. For these acts of violence no redress whatever was obtainable from the Venezuelan Government, the latter flatly refusing to settle the question by diplomatic dealings. Consequently the Imperial Government was, to its utmost regret, forced to take the matter into its own hands. The first step taken as a compulsory measure against Venezuela was the seizure of her men-of-war. As this measure had no immediate effect, we are now blockading the Venezuelan ports. This blockade will have the character of a blockade of war, and we shall, therefore, make no distinction as to the nationality of neutrals: but we do not intend to issue a formal declaration of war, Germany and England having agreed for the present only to blockade the coast and not to take any further measures of a hostile character against Venezuela except in case of an unexpected emergency. We regret the necessity of the blockade, and we shall certainly take care that as little inconvenience and trouble as possible shall be caused by it to neutral trade. Of course, we have not the slightest intention to make any territorial acquisitions in Venezuela. In that respect the American Government received from us months ago explanations of a positive character. We are thankful to the United States Government for the trouble that it takes to bring about a settlement by arbitration. We think that a fair arrangement might be come to in that way.

THE FOREIGN CLAIMS

The "Debats" enumerates the French claims, and remarks that these are easily reconcilable with those of other nations, for only 4·20 per cent. of the Venezuelan Customs duties are assigned to France, and the revenue, mostly from this source, is 35,000,000 frs. to 45,000,000, frs. It hopes that the demand of France for equality of treatment in the settlement of her claims will ensure her the same satisfaction as that given to other foreign Powers.

THE BLOCKADE.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, December 21 (Reuter.)—The blockade of the Venezuelan ports was begun at midnight on Saturday by the British warships Indefatigable, Alert, Tribune, Columbine, and Rocket. Vice-Admiral Douglas, on board the flagship Ariadne remains here, whence operations will for the present be conducted.

The German cruiser Vineta left this morning for La Guaria to reinforce the German blockading squadron. The German trainship Charlotte has gone to St. Lucia.

The United States battleships Kearsage and Alabama arrived this afternoon. Their arrival provoked considerable comment on shore. Admiral Higginson, the American commander, called on the Acting-Governor and the British commandant and explained that the visit of the United States squadron was part of its regular itinerary. The United States warships have anchored outside the British, which are guarding four Venezuelan vessels.

THE SITUATION AT CARACAS.

Paris, Dec. 22 (Reuter).—The "Matin" publishes the following telegram, of yesterday's date, from Caracas:—

The revolutionists in the Higuerote and Rio Chico districts are levying contributions from the foreign residents as well as from the natives. Large sums of money are demanded under threats of imprisonment. General Matos is awaiting the capture of Coro before landing on the coast. The patriotic manifesto issued by General Hernandez (El Mocho) with a view to conciliation has been coldly received. The price of food has considerably increased in consequence of the blockade. There are hardly sufficient provisions in the town to last a month and no further supplies of cattle are arriving the beasts being seized on the road by the revolutionists.

Wednesday, December 24.

THE ARBITRATION QUESTION.

The correspondent of the "Times" at Washington says that President Roosevelt is still waiting for the formal invitation of the Powers that he shall act as arbitrator in the dispute with Venezuela, and still hesitates as to whether he shall accept it. The feeling against his doing so continues to increase, especially among members of the Senate, and finds expression in many of the leading newspapers.

A Reuter telegram from Washington, dated Dec. 23, says:—

A Cabinet meeting, at which all the Ministers were present, was held to-day to discuss the Venezuelan situation. A divergence of opinion has arisen in the Cabinet as to the desirability of the President accepting the office of arbitrator. It is feared that if the Powers insist on the President acting in that capacity, some embarrassing contingency may arise in the course of the arbitration, which might end by seriously involving the United States in the controversy.

THE CLAIMS OF THE POWERS.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times," writing yesterday, says:—

Among the German financial claims on Venezuela, perhaps the most important is that of the Disconto Gesellschaft Bank in connection with the railway between Caracas and Valencia. This railway, which was completed in 1894, ultimately cost nearly 62,000,000 marks (over 3,000,000l. sterling) instead of 27,000,000 marks (about 1,350,000l.), as contemplated in the original estimates. It was found necessary to construct 89 tunnels and 215 viaducts and bridges, and so great was the difficulty and expense of the undertaking that an English company which had originally intended to construct a rival line for part of the way—between Capra and Valencia—abandoned its project. The total length of the line between Caracas and Valencia is only a little over 111 miles. As a writer in the "Zukunft," who gives a variety of interesting information about Venezuela, observes, it would be difficult even in a highly civilised and densely populated country to make a railway 111 miles in length pay when the cost of construction had been over 3,000,000l. But Venezuela is a country which is only sporadically civilised and its whole population does not amount to much more than 2,000,000. The last report of the Disconto Gesellschaft on the railway only states that the working expenses swallow up 60 per cent. of the gross receipts. The Venezuelan Government guaranteed seven per cent. interest on the capital sunk in the enterprise and it is in connection with this guarantee that the Disconto Gesellschaft is now claiming. The railway was hardly finished when the outbreak of revolution interrupted the payments of the Venezuelan Government. In 1896 a new arrangement was effected by which a Venezuelan five per cent. redeemable gold loan of 33,000,000 bolivars was handed over to the railway company in place of the seven per cent. guarantee. Since the end of 1898 the coupons and the redeemable scrip which had fallen in were not paid. A provisional compromise for the payment of 50 per cent. of the current interest was tried, but recently payments have altogether ceased. The total claims of the Disconto Gesellschaft against the Venezuelan Government for arrears, &c., at present amount to 37,500,000 marks (1,875,000l.).

THE BLOCKADE.

La Guaira, Dec. 22 (Reuter.)—The British warship "Tribune" and the Italian cruiser "Giovanni Bausan" have captured the schooners "Castor" and "Maria Luisa," and the sloops "Carmen Josefita" and "Cornelia," with general cargoes.

Dec. 23.—The American steamer Caracas entered the harbour this morning and landed mails, freight, and passengers. His Majesty's cruiser Tribune has notified the Caracas that she must leave the harbour nightly throughout her stay. This measure is regarded as vexatious and as entailing great expense.

Caracas, Dec. 22—The blockade is proving prejudicial to American trade, and 15 importing houses have stopped giving orders in the United States. One firm of flour importers alone has refused to advance its prices. It is estimated that the food supply of Caracas will not last much more than a fortnight.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JANUARY, 13.

Tuesday.—The barometer has risen slightly to briskly in north-west India and Kashmir, but has fallen slightly in Baluchistan and briskly to rapidly in Persia. It has risen slightly in Central Burma and the depression in that region yesterday has filled up. Very light showers, most of them less than a tenth of an inch in amount, have fallen in Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Tezpur, Gaya, Benares, Chaibassa, Hazaribagh, Saugor and Satna. Low pressure areas are shown in Berar and south-west Bengal where skies are cloudy and weather feebly unsettled. Temperature has fallen briskly to rapidly in the interior of Burma, probably due to local showers, though no rain is reported from any observing stations. A cool wave is advancing eastwards through north-west India and the mean temperature of the past 24 hours was considerably below normal over the greater part of the Punjab, West Rajputana, Sind and Gujarat. The mean temperature was above normal in the Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and lower Bengal.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts in all districts except in the Punjab, Rajputana and at Indore, where a brisk rise has taken place. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature is about normal in most places, but is high in Berar and the Central Provinces. The maximum ranged from 91° at Cochin to 69° in the Punjab and the minimum from 34° at Lahore to 75° at Negapatam

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Bellary, Masulipatam, Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Bombay, Malegaon and Allahabad. Humidity changes are irregular.

Rain in very light showers fell at Saugor.

Weather will probably remain more or less cloudy in the Bombay Presidency.

E. A. KENYON,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. to-day give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	2	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	25	20	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	19	15	43
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	13	7	20
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	25	19	38
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	6	4	13
G Mahim and Worlee	2	2	0
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	17
Total	94	75	187
Total plague deaths to date	122,596	101,925	
Same date last year	33	22	120

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending to-day was 1,077 as against 844 during the previous week. Of the total number 349 died of plague, which showed an increase of 166 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 899 which included 250 deaths from plague.

TO CURE SUFFERING ANIMALS.

A most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle and Poultry.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, and Cracked Heels in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores in Cattle.

Condy's Fluid is made by Condy and Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, and is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of Local substitutes. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

PASSENGERS BY S. S. D. BALDUINO.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian s. s. D. Balduino Captain C. Canepa, leaving for Europe to-morrow morning. Saloon passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock No. 3 Shed, 9 a. m. punctually for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers and native servants will have to be present at the Prince's Dock new disinfecting Station at 7 a. m. with all their baggage and kits:—

FOR ADEN.

Mr W H Greaves and 4 children; Mr and Mrs Hajee Oomer and 2 children

FOR PORT SAID.

Mr C L Browne

FOR GENOA AND NAPLES.

Lieut L H Abbott, Mrs and infant; Sister Beatrice; Mr J Casimire; Mrs Catchpole; Mr W J Clutterbuck and Mrs; Mr G J Ferreira; Mr J A Fraser; Miss M R Fraser Tytler; Miss M Fredoux; Capt G Giannini; Mr J A Guider; Mrs F Haines; Mr J E Jacobs; Mr C Jeck; Mr and Mrs F R Jones, Nurse and 2 children; Major A J Kelly; Mr J L Lyons; Lieut Col H S Massy; Mr S Mendes Notto; Capt and Mrs Perera Nunes; Lieut S R Roche de Cuhna; Mr and Mrs Sakelaroqulo; Lieut and Mrs A P Sandoman; Miss Shacklack; Lieut A D Strong; Doctor C Sutcliffe; Mrs Wood; Lieut F W B Wyllett

CORONATION DAY AT LAKKUNDI.

THROUGH the exertions of Azam Ganesh Balkrishna Hanchinal, school master of Lakkundi, Taluka Gadag, Dharwar District, about 200 of the hill tribes were collected near Dandinkeri Hill, and the importance of the day was explained to them by the school master. Prayers were offered for the long life and prosperity of the King-Emperor. Pan supari and chirimiri were distributed, and the entire gathering was provided with a meal in the Annachetra of Shri Tonta Darya.

THE FAMINE.

THE number of persons in receipt of famine relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.) Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay and Sindh	518	4968	5486
Central Provinces	5533	4847	10380
Total British Provinces	6051	9815	15866
Native States.			
Rajputana States	...	639	639
Bombay Native States	...	57	157
Total Native States	...	796	796
Grand Total	6051	10611	16362

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Bombay and Sindh	422	4034	4456	— 1030
Central Provinces	7398	4462	11860	+ 1480
Total British Provinces	7820	8496	16316	+ 450
Native States.				
Rajputana States	...	601	601	— 38
Bombay Native States	...	...	..	— 157
Total Native States	...	601	601	— 195
Grand Total	7820	9097	16917	+ 255

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

The Memorandum on famine relief operations in the Bombay Presidency for week ending 3rd January 1903.

There were no material fluctuations in the prices of food-grains.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures is appended. The result shows a decrease of 1,064 persons relieved, as compared with the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.	Increase.	Decrease.
Workers	518	422	...	96
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	4,968	4,000	...	968
Total	5,486	4,422	...	1,064

The numbers in the several districts have varied as follows:—

District.	On Relief works.	On Gratuitous Relief.
Sholapur	—96	—352
Bijapur	.....	—375
Ahmedabad	.....	—241
Net Total	—96	—968

Relief operations were completely closed in Sholapur.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th January.

1. It is notified for information that the Camp of Instruction is postponed sine die.
2. The Corps Rifle Meeting will take place at Coorla from the 2nd to 7th February, 1903, both days inclusive.
3. The Regimental Canes with the Corps Crest have been received and may be had from Head-Quarters on payment of 12 Annas each.
4. "A," "B," "C," and "D" Companies will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Thursday next, the 15th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Plain clothes with Rifles and side arms.

5. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 5241 Vol A J Valles, D Coy from the 12th January to 31st March 1903.
6. The following promotions will take effect in A Company from this date:—No. 2558 Sergt P J Boylette to be Color Sergeant vice Keess promoted.

By Order,

P. H. ROGERS, Major,

Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th January.

1. The following drills will take place to-morrow evening 10-inch R M L Gun Drill at both Head-Quarters at 5-15 p.m.
2. INSPECTION OF THE CORPS BY THE BRIGADIER GENERAL, R. A.

The Brigadier General, R A, will inspect the Corps on Saturday next the 17th instant at practice from the 10-inch R M L and 6-inch B L Guns at Colaba. The Officer Commanding requests that Members will make a special effort to attend this Inspection.

In connection with the above The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, at 4 p.m., members who cannot parade at the Club are requested to proceed direct to Colaba.

Dress.—Drill order without arms, puttees to be worn.

By Order,

G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,

Adjutant, B. V. A.

IN announcing changes and improvements which are to be introduced into its next issue, the "Badminton Magazine" declares against three-colour printing, which is to be relinquished for a more elaborate method, saying: "We will not endeavour to pretend, for instance, that Ard Patrick is a purple coloured horse—that was one of the accidents to which this process is liable."

OF the late Professor Bruce a story is told which relates to his early career as a minister: He had a profoundly earnest religious spirit, but could not abide what he thought was fictitious or sentimental piety. He absolutely abhorred all ill-balanced and irrational "revivalism." A lay preacher, Mr. Brownlow North, was addressing large audiences in the district. Mr. Bruce attended one, and listened, with ill-suppressed annoyance, to the discourse. At the close he was asked to engage in prayer, which he did, and said: "O, God, bless Brownlow North. Thou hast given him great zeal, give him also some wisdom, for Christ's sake, Amen!" and he then sat down. More pointed than polite, no doubt, but there is no evidence that the point was "seen" by the popular preacher.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Only one Session on record lasted for a longer period than that which has just closed. The great Home Rule sittings of 1893-94 comprised 226 working days, whereas this year the House sat on 181 occasions. For a parallel of the recent debates one naturally goes back to Mr. Forster's Education Bill of 1870. In spite of the intense feeling which that measure provoked the Session lasted only 120 days. In recent years the average number of sittings has been 134, or in the last ten years an average of 133 per year. In the year of the Reform Bill Parliament sat on 173 days, and for the great Irish debates in 1881 and 1887 the number of sittings was 154 and 160 respectively. It will be seen, therefore, that members have shown unusual "staying" power this year.—

Journalists at the House of Commons have an exceedingly interesting picture gallery comprising photographs of many of the great celebrities who have been associated with Press work in Parliament. The latest addition to the collection is an admirable likeness of Sir Edward Clarke, framed in oak. An inscription gives a record of Sir Edward's career in the following words—"Examiner," 1863-1866; "Morning Herald" and "Standard," 1861-1867; M. P. for Southwark, February and March, 1880; M. P. for Plymouth, July, 1880, February, 1900; Solicitor-General 1886-1892." It is probably well known that Mr. H. E. Duke, K. C., M. P., also made his acquaintance with Parliamentary life from the Press Gallery.

When postage stamps were first issued in England they were called "Queen's Heads," from the portrait which they bore of Queen Victoria, said Mr. Fred J. Melville in the course of a lecture on "Postage Stamps with Stories" at the London Institution. Very quickly ladies took to collecting these "Queen's Heads" and "Punch" noted that the ladies of England were betraying more anxiety to treasure up "Queen's Heads" than Harry the Eighth did to get rid of them. Several adventurers have set themselves up as monarchs and issued stamps for use in their non-existing dominions. One of these gentlemen was Harden Hickey, who styles himself Prince James I. of Trinidad. Another called himself "His Majesty the King of Sedang," and instituted the "Order of Marie I., even decorating the then British Governor at Hong kong with it.

It is a strange coincidence (says a writer in "The King") how the question of education should have always marked the turning points in Dr. Temple's career. His first appointment was when he became Fellow and Mathematical Tutor of Balliol College, Oxford; then he was appointed principal of a training college for workhouse teachers. From this he was promoted to be inspector of schools, and after two years in this capacity he succeeded Dr. Arnold as headmaster of Rugby, and, while here, he gave the professors such a lively time of it that they threatened to send in their resignations "en masse." When his appointment as Bishop of Exeter was about to be confirmed, Bishop Trower instructed counsel to oppose it, as his "Education of the World" was said to be expressive of German agnostic opinions. In his last effort in the cause of education, when making a speech on the Education Bill, he was taken suddenly ill and had to be assisted by two other bishops when leaving the House of Lords.

An athlete at 108 may certainly claim to be one of the wonders of the world. He is Captain Goddard Diamond, of San Francisco, and like Cornaro, the famous Venetian nobleman, he found himself old before he was fifty. The secret of his diet system would seem to be the minimum of food with the avoidance of stimulants, for he does not take alcohol in any form, tea, or coffee, and he uses distilled water to avoid the taking of lime salts which are to be found in ordinary water. His breakfast consists of a cup of hot water, with some wheat or barley porridge and milk, boiled codfish and potatoes, a couple of poached eggs, stewed apples or other fruit, and some brown bread and olive oil; while for dinner he takes vegetable soup, sweet potatoes, beans, hot milk and fruit, with brown bread and butter or olive oil. An important point in his system is that he massages his body with olive oil every day. He comes of a long-lived Scoth family

The decision of an Irish Judge that bees are "dangerous and malicious creatures," and that no one has a right to keep them in unreasonable numbers or in an improper place, is not likely to throw beekeepers into a state of excitement or revolt; and it may be set down among the curiosities of legal wisdom, with the decision that pigeons are not domestic animals, that frogs are fish, and that horses are cattle. It has at least to be decided what is an unreasonable number of bees. Ireland itself has somewhere between thirty and forty thousand hives, yielding honey by hundreds of of tons in a year, and the largest bee-owner in the world, who lives in California has six thousand hives which are worth a handsome fortune every year.

Arthur Pendenys, in summing up the books of the season in the Christmas Number of "Books of To-day," discusses Kruger's Memoirs. There are many new books of memories, some good, and others (he says) which we could well do without. We have Kruger's Memoirs, in two octavo volumes which remind us of the immense riddle, "Why did Oom Paul?" To which the best answer yet discovered is, "Because the Transvaal Boers." Mr. Kruger thought that he had not completed his pious programme until he had fulfilled the wish expressed long since by one Job, viz.—that mine adversary had written a book.

Discussing gift-books, the same writer says:—The past ten or fifteen years have seen immense improvements in the general style of Christmas books, their illustrations, their subject-matter, and their binding. The next few years will probably see much greater developments. That tyrant the small boy has had a great deal to do with this improvement. The small boy and girl have declined to be any longer satisfied with Aunt Charlotte or Aunt Louisa. They have demanded a more cheerful tone, and they have got it. The schoolboy and the school girl refused to be improved off the face of the earth. The improving book is dead, simply because boys and girls refused to recognise them or to read them. They are now seldom met with, and never except in a very priggish, clean, and uncut condition at a greatly reduced price. When one actually begins to enumerate the good books for boys and the good books for girls, the fact is revealed that the boys have certainly got the best of it.

One wonders if the King of Portugal, when shooting at Windsor, caught a glimpse of Herne, the phantom hunter, who was formerly the terror of the forest. In a book concerning the Royal Palaces, written by Mrs. Sarah A. Tooley, and published by Messrs. Hutchinson and Co. we read:—We see him grinning by the branches of the giant oak named after him, striding by the great lake, or rushing like a whirlwind through the glades on his coal-black steed, with stags' horns standing out from his helmet and eyes rolling like balls of fire. At other times Herne mixes in the Castle festivals in the unobtrusive guise of a monk, and marks with eyes as keen as those for my Lord Cardinal Wolsey the growing passion of Henry for Queen Katharine's maid of honour, the fair Anne Boleyn. Indeed, according to ghostly legend, the phantom hunter kept a vigilant watch over the doing of the great Tudor monarch and has a Mephistophelian habit of appearing at critical moments in Henry's career.

How did Birdcage-walk get so funny a name, we seem to hear hundreds of people ask, and Mrs. Tooley answers the question:—It was a favourite pastime of the Merry Monarch to walk with his dogs in St. James's Park in the early morning and feed the wild fowl and ducks. There is a story that the keeper of the Royal stables was greatly concerned at the waste of corn, and at length discovered that it was the King who pilfered it for his ducks. Another anecdote of these early morning walks is that Charles was met, a few days after the discovery of the Rye House Plot, by his brother the Duke of York, who expressed concern that the King should be out so early and with so few attendants. "There is no kind of danger, James," said Charles, "for I am sure no man in England would kill me to make you King.

Referring to the ancient custom at the Chapel Royal whereby a knight must pay a fine to the choristers should he enter the sacred house booted and spurred, the authoress repeats the following story:—On one occasion the Duke of Wellington was the hero of a challenge. He entered booted and the Chapel Rodsly spurred and a sharp-witted choir-boy promptly challenged him. The "Iron Duke" was equal to the occasion, and called upon the exultant youngster to repeat his gamut. This he was unable to do, and Wellington escaped the fine.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

"Scrutator" writes in the "Broad Arrow":—"While Mr. Brodrick has been meddling with the special duties of the Commander-in-Chief, evolving impossible schemes, and haggling over many minor matters which he could well have left to his subordinates to settle, he has been neglecting some of the larger issues that have demanded his serious consideration." The "Saturday Review" says:—"In the case of General McCalmont, who was asked and wished to stand for the Newmarket Division, Mr. Brodrick has stood out on behalf of the rigid observance of military regulations in direct opposition to Lord Roberts. It is an act of admirable courage. Sir Hugh McCalmont is at the moment the general commanding in Ireland; and he suggested that he should serve his three months there, until the return of the Duke of Connaught, then go on half pay, and in the event of being elected, take his seat in Parliament. Lord Roberts consented to the proposal, but Mr. Brodrick refused point blank to ratify the arrangement. It was a courageous step to take. It is no light thing for a Secretary of War to pull up short the Commander-in-Chief; but if he had conceded the point, he would have shown a gross contempt for the supreme obligations of military service. General McCalmont is occupying a very high military post, and to busy himself with his candidature in Newmarket while the country had need of his services in Ireland would have altogether outraged any but Lord Roberts' sense of fitness in things and the etiquette and regulations of the army. Lord Roberts' lighthearted agreement to the suggestion is the more invidious as he is not innocent of partisan allegiance; and General McCalmont, inheriting the popularity of his cousin, is the best candidate that would be found in the Conservative interests."

A grievous outrage is said to be in contemplation at Corfu. The old British cemetery has been sold by the municipality of the island to a Franco-Belgian syndicate, and "God's acre" is to be desecrated by the disinterment and removal of the honoured remains of numbers of our fellow-countrymen, who were buried there in the days of British occupation. The ground appears to be included in the site on which a gambling establishment is to be erected to rival the attractions of Monte Carlo, and a commercial speculation is thus at the bottom of this discreditable proceeding. How far the municipality has acted within its legal rights remains to be seen, but the point should be immediately put to the test, and in any case an indignant protest should be raised against this act of vandalism. It appears that the British Consul at Corfu has been asked to surrender the key of the cemetery, but has refused pending reference to his superiors, and a distinct order from the British Minister at Athens. The fact that the key was held by the British representative is a fair argument that the ownership did not vest in the municipality. At the same time it is pertinent to inquire whether the Consul was aware of the negotiations for sale, and, if so, why he did not move in the matter. On the same supposition Sir Edwin Egerton, at Athens, should be called upon to say why he did not interfere. Information on these points must be sought, and no doubt the whole question will be brought before Parliament, but it is hardly possible to do so this Session.

Meanwhile, time presses. If effect is given to the sale and the debateable land handed over unconditionally to the too enterprising syndicate the mischief may be done beyond the possibility of remedy. We wish to give the fullest publicity to the proposed step, backed by the most earnest appeal to the British public. There is good reason to believe that the competence of the municipality to sell is not proved, rather the reverse. It is understood that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, who was Secretary to the Government of the Ionian Islands at the time of Mr. Gladstone's much-regretted retrocession, thinks that the sale is a violation of the treaty made at the time with Greece. This is an opinion that can easily be verified. The fact remains that the British subjects who were buried from time to time in the cemetery included many distinguished people—one was Colonel Dawkins, who had been A.D.C. to General Lord Colville at Waterloo; and all the regiments that garrisoned Corfu through the long years of our occupation contributed in turn to the cemetery.

It is becoming more and more plain that instead of facilitating the speedy transaction of business, Mr. Brodrick's Army Corps system is having exactly the contrary effect. The only result so far has been to forge yet another and extremely expensive link in the chain of circumlocution. Let us take a by no means imaginary example. The Officer Commanding the 1st Blankshire Regiment stationed at Shornecliffe, refers a conundrum to the Brigadier, by whom it is passed on to the General Officer Commanding 5th Division, Dover. Under the old system, the latter officer, as General Officer Commanding South Eastern District, if unable to dispose of the case himself, would have referred it to the War Office direct; but now he must send it to Salisbury for the consideration of Sir Evelyn Wood. Thence the matter, almost as a matter of course, passes on to the War Office, from whence, following in its same journey the same lengthy and tortuous channel, it finally regains Shornecliffe, and what comes back? In all probability the "I have the honour to request" has been three times followed by "Forwarded and recommended," only to receive the encouraging reply from the War Office. "Please explain why this application was made under para. 20,000 Q instead of under para 30,0.0 Z of the King's Regulations?" Then, "For your information and report" three times. Before the 2nd Army Corps was called into existence one "forwarded and recommended," and one "for your information and report" would have been saved, as well as days, may be weeks, of delay. Meanwhile the ammunition mule of the 1st Blankshires, who declines to carry a pack saddle or to go in harness, enjoys a prolonged holiday! We must have some more definite and substantial return from the Army Corps system than this if we are to secure the smallest fraction of that decentralisation which was put forward as its great and portentous aim.

The question of the difficulty of finding employment for Reservists and men who have fought in South Africa is not confined to the United Kingdom. It is one which has to be faced unfortunately all over the British Empire wherever the Colonies have sent their sons to fight for the popular cause. We have already alluded to the effect of the labour market in Australia owing to the depression in trade in the country districts, and the consequent hardships, increased for that reason, which are being endured by men who have returned from South Africa. The same tale comes from New Zealand. It will be remembered in the enthusiasm of the call to arms that the Prime Minister, Mr. Seddon, was the first to proclaim that as New Zealanders were volunteering to fight for the Empire, the Government of the Colony would guarantee that they should not suffer for their self-sacrifice on their return from the Cape. Mr. Seddon will now have to make good his words, and we have little doubt that he will do so. The task before him is insignificant compared with that by which the increasing necessities must be relieved in his country. The Government of New Zealand has already initiated a special land settlement for returned Colonials in the Auckland district, and for those who have means and are able to acquire blocks of land, a solution is at hand. But what about those who have no means? The principal part of the ex-troopers come under this latter category. The New Zealand Press is as active as our own in urging the Government to find employment for these deserving men. We can only hope for the success of any schemes put in force, for patriotism is a quality which languishes when starvation has to be battled with. We can afford to lose the military spirit in the Colonies far less perhaps than in the mother country. It must never be forgotten what a lesson Colonial enthusiasm taught ourselves and our neighbours across the water.

The "Militar-Wochenblatt" has an article upon the British officer, written by a correspondent in England, which deserves to be noted. The writer remarks that the British officer is above all things else a gentleman, generally of good birth, and educated at a public school. He has given up much time to cricket, football, and other games and sports, often to the disadvantage of his higher studies. The various ways of entering the Army are described, and it is remarked that the opportunities of the young officer are few, that he has little part in the training of men, and is not responsible for them. Colonial service opens opportunities of other kinds, and regimental occupations and the training of troops in large bodies are almost as much the exception as the rule. The staff college is described as answering well to the German War Academy, and an account is given of the course there, and of the training of staff officers. The profound effect which the war has had upon the body of officers is then noted. The writer concludes by saying that English people have nothing to complain of if the officers of the Army, whose faults are due to the system under which they have been trained. The material is the very best, and a better system will give better results. The hope is expressed that Mr. Brodrick may be able to carry forward his plans for Army reform, and may overcome the many difficulties with which he is confronted. Reference is also made to officers of the Indian Army, who are spoken of as thoroughly professional soldiers, as is shown by the brilliant success which has attended their handling of the native troops.

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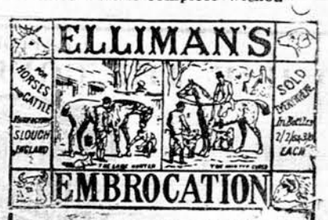
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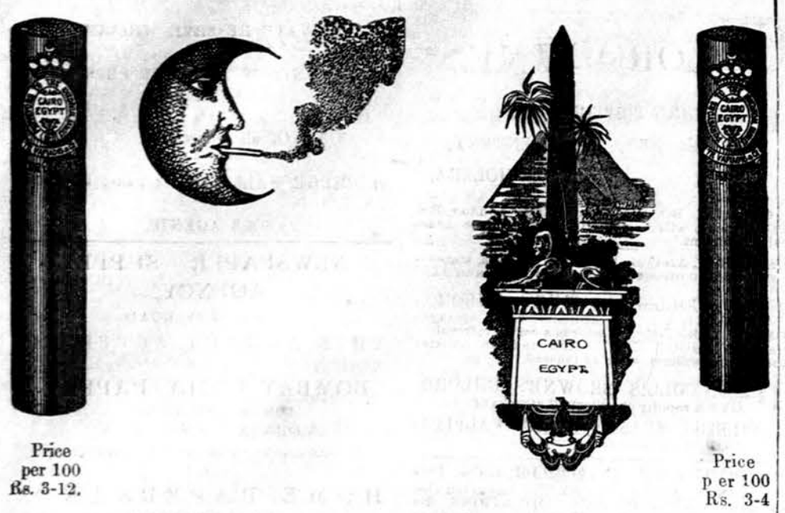
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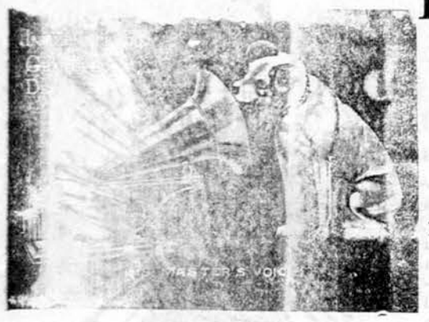
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THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

March 18th, 1878.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON" WHISKEY." I find It to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil of any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character

EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.
Berner's College, London.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see the have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are brand with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Hoouse.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

THE "GENTILLE" WATCH

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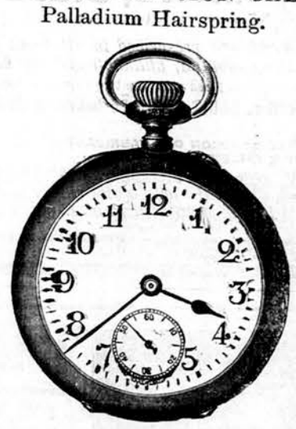
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15 Jewels, three extra set and screwed on top plate as in High Class English watches.
REAL CUT EXPANSION BALANCE.
Palladium Hairspring.

FINE BLACK STEEL "GENTILLE" LEVER WATCH

RS. 32.



EXTRA FINE SILVER "GENTILLE" LEVER WATCH

RS. 40.

Each watch is supplied in case with spare glass and mainspring and the usual written guarantee for 2 years.

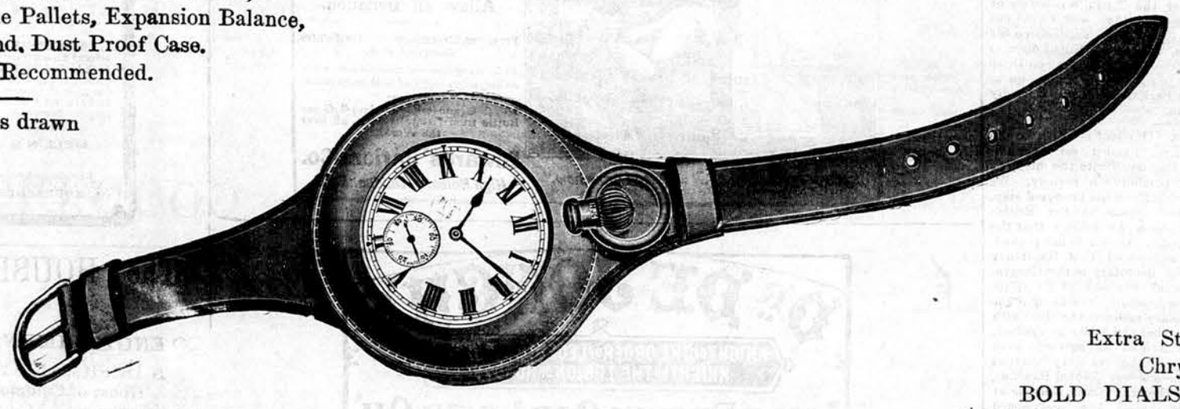
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Illustration is drawn actual Size.



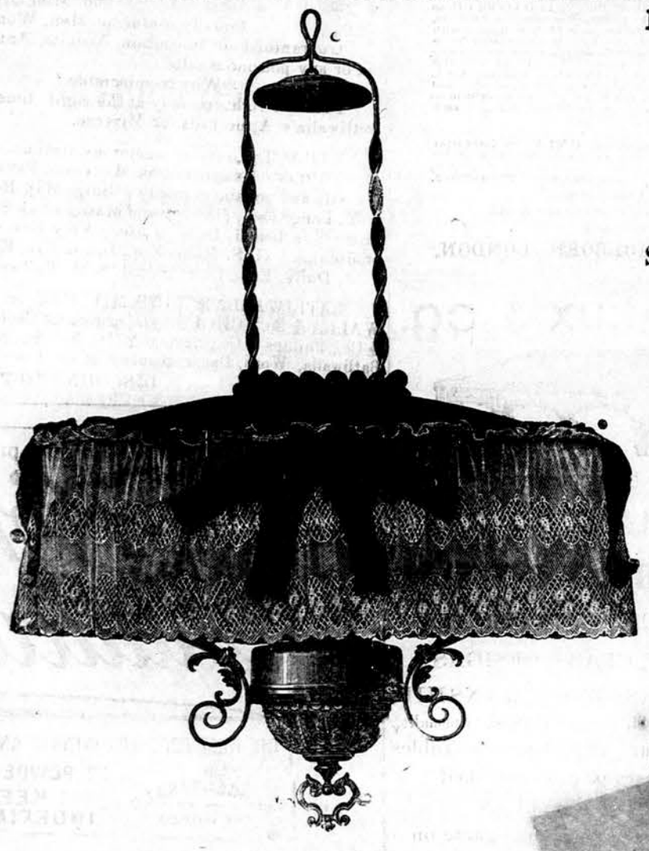
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